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The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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JOB PRINTING.

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WE COME AND GO.

If you or I
To-day should die,
The birds would sing as sweet to-morrow;
The vernal spring
Her flowers would bring,
And few would think of us with sorrow.

"Yes, he is dead,"
Would then be said;
The corn would floss, the grass yield hay,
The cattle low,
And summer go,
And few would heed us pass away.

How soon we pass!
How few, alas!
Remember those who turn to mold!
Whose faces fade
With autumns's shade,
Beneath the sodded churchyard cold!

Yes, it is so,
We come, we go—
They hail our birth, they mourn us dead,
A day or more!
The winter o'er,
Another takes our place instead.

BUTTERFLIES.

Once more I pass along the flowering meadow,
Hear cushats call, and mark the fairy rings;
Till where the lich-gate casts its cool dark shadow,
I pause awhile, musing on many things!
Then raise the latch, and passing through the gate,
Stand in the quiet, where men rest and wait.

Bees in the lime trees do not break their sleeping;
Swallows beneath church eaves disturb them not;
They heed not bitter sobs or silent weeping;
Cares, turmoil, griefs, regrets, they have forgot.
I murmur sadly, "Here, then, all life ends.
We lay you here to rest, and lose you, friends."

By no rebuke is the sweet silence broken,
No voice reproves me; yet a sign is sent;
For from the grassy mounds there comes a token
Of life immortal—and I am content.
See: the soul's emblem meets my downcast eyes;
Over the graves are hovering butterflies!

—*Good Words.*

NOBLE AND TRUE.

"It is so strange that you do not marry, Paul!" said Harry Needham to his friend, Dr. Thornton, when the tea things had been carried out, and they sat pleasantly talking by the bright fire of the Pennsylvania anthracite that lit up the cozy back parlor of his pleasant New York home.

The remark was a most natural one, since the cozy back parlor was so suggestive of all sweet home comforts. There were marks of somebody's tasteful fingers everywhere, and Harry's eyes dwelt lovingly on the closed door whence his household fairy had disappeared with the year-old baby asleep in her arms.

"It is strange, Harry; I wish I could."

"Why not?" asked Needham, in surprise at his friend's earnest tone.

"The witchery of the fire-light must be on me to-night," he said at last, with a smile. "It is not often that I am in a mood for confidences. Why not, did you say? Because I believe I am hopelessly in love—with a memory. Having once seen my ideal, I cannot be content with less.

"It was my first year at the German University. I had been miserably ill and my physician positively insisted upon out-door air and active exercise. So I set out in company with two or three others, with staff and wallet, to visit on foot various places of interest.

"We stopped for a week in Dresden. One day—how well I remember it—I had been strolling along the Elbe, through the public gardens, watching the groups of quaintly-dressed people sipping their coffee in the shade and chatting gayly to each other. My walk ended, as usual, in the Art Gallery, for pictures were my enthusiasm then as now. Going into the hall where hung the Sistine Madonna, I saw a party of tourists standing before the painting. My first glance assured me that they were Americans, and this of itself would have attracted me—a home face is so dear in a strange land—had not the central figure of the group riveted my gaze in a moment. The others were engaged in conversation, pointing out the various features of the picture, and indulging in the familiar rhapsodies; but this girl, a slender creature of not more than fifteen, stood motionless and silent, her lips parted, a faint flush on her cheek, and the whiteness of her finger-tips showing the firm pressure of her clasped hands together. You want me to tell you of her face; but it is useless to try—I cannot describe it. It was very beautiful; but no mere beauty could have held me with undiminished charm at this distance of place and time. Her expression indicated not so much simple admiration of the picture as a complete merging of her own personality into the sublime emotions which the theme inspired. The wonderful mingling of tender adoration was dimly foreshadowing suffering in the face of the Madonna seemed to have reproduced itself in her own until the canvas might have been a mirror, where the image of the dark-eyed, oval-faced girl who stood there was portrayed.

"'We must be going,' said a lady, whom I judged to be her mother; 'the train leaves at six, you know, and there is the packing to be finished. Come, Annie! Why, the child would stay here a whole day!'—touching the girl's arm, who had not moved. She started, looked about her with a deep breath, and, still without speaking, turned to follow the company from the room.

"As she passed me at the door a knot of leaves disengaged itself from the brooch at her throat and fell to the floor; I stooped quickly and returned it to her, and to this day I cannot breathe the spicy fragrance of geranium without feeling again the thrill which her smile repaid me."

Dr. Thornton might have said more, but little Mrs. Needham came in at that moment.

"What! the gas not yet lighted?" she said, in surprise. "You gentlemen must have been asleep, or telling secrets. Shall I break the spell?"

"I wish it were always as pleasantly broken," answered Dr. Thornton, gallantly. Needham rose to light a taper at the grate.

"Mrs. Needham, cannot we have a game? Harry shall take two balls, and you and I will play against him." Then in an aside, "It is but fair, Harry, I have played my game of life alone so long."

When they were seated again, Needham said:

"You will hardly thank me Paul, for sending you another case when you are overcrowded already. Our house has just lost the services of a young lady, one of the very best designers we have ever employed. You have seen our last edition of the 'Christmas Hymns?' The illuminations are mostly hers—some splendid work there, which you will know how to appreciate. Our last order had not been filled, so I looked up her address, and called to-day. I found her sitting with bandaged eyes in a darkened room and suffering great pain. Knowing that you made disease of the eye a specialty I recommended her to you. I had still another reason for doing so, which I will explain. She lives alone with her widowed mother, who has been an invalid for some years, and they are poor. I suspected as much before, but now I am sure of it. Their room was small, and scarcely comfortable, but several articles of furniture indicated former luxuries. A piano stood in one corner, and I learned incidentally that she had given music lessons in addition to her other work. I doubt if they have any resources beyond her hands, which must now be idle. Both mother and daughter are evidently refined and sensitive; and although I felt great sympathy I could think of no way of making an offer of substantial assistance. But I thought I would ask you in case of her application to you, to make your terms for the treatment of her eyes as nearly nominal as possible without offending her propriety."

"I should do so most gladly; what is the lady's name!"

"Miss Brayton—Annie Brayton," replied Needham, "here is her last work, a part of the unfinished order of which I spoke." He rose and took three or four sketches from a portfolio, marginal designs for a book of poems.

"I like this one particularly," said Thornton, after a pause, "although it is the simplest of all—this tuft of moss shot through by a spray of scarlet partridge berries; I like it because of the marvelous faithfulness with which it is finished, the evidence of a touch so tender and delicate as to be almost a caress."

* * * * * *

Among the visitors in the ante-room, when the physician's office-door was thrown open next day, sat a young lady dressed in black. She awaited patiently her turn for examination, then rose and went into the inner apartment.

"Dr. Thornton, I believe?" she said, in a voice singularly clear and musical. "I am Miss Brayton; will you please look at my eyes?"

As she spoke, she threw back the heavy veil, whose double folds had protected her from the light, and lifted toward him—the face of the Dresden Gallery! The same, yet not the same! By the influence of years of trial, patient endurance, and earnest, hopeful effort, the ungrouped capabilities of the girl had been crystallized into a many-sided character. She stood before him the perfection of his dream, his own out of all the world, he thought—yet he must school himself to the utterance of professional commonplaces, while not the tremor of a nerve should betray his long constancy.

"It is only a temporary difficulty Dr. Thornton?" she said with trembling eagerness.

"That depends upon the care you shall take of yourself," he answered, gravely; "as yet there is no organic disease. You must have strained your whole nervous system by some kind of overwork. Only rest and a careful obedience to prescribed treatment can give you back your eyes."

"For how long?"

"I cannot tell; six months at least."

The poor girl uttered an involuntary exclamation of dismay, and her lip quivered for a moment, but she controlled herself by a strong effort.

"I ought to be thankful for the hope of being well at all," she said, wearily; "but it seems very long to wait."

The autumn and winter wore on. Miss Brayton's eyes improved but slowly. It was true she needed utter rest of body and mind; the former she took of necessity, but the latter was beyond her power. To find her way through the glare of the street was a task so trying that Dr. Thornton forbade it, visiting her at her own home instead. Her heart sank at the thought of the long bill of charges to come in by-and-by, even while she could not repress a thrill of pleasure at the sound of his familiar step. There was the piano as a last resort, she thought; her treasured jewels, her father's gift, had been sold already to meet the emergencies of the present.

Mrs. Brayton's watchful and tender eyes could not fail to detect the brightness which Dr. Thornton's lingering calls brought into her daughter's face, and a secret trouble grew at her heart which she would not for the world have put into spoken words. Must a greater grief still be in store for the young heart that had labored so patiently and suffered so nobly?

One day the doctor brought a basket of rare fruit; again it was a bunch of hot-house flowers, fragrant with geranium and heliotrope; or a magazine with passages marked for Mrs. Brayton to read aloud. Indeed, he so succeeded in interweaving himself with all her few pleasures that it was no wonder if poor Annie said a dozen times a day "How kind of him, mamma!" with her pale cheek in a glow.

The time came at last when the bright sunshine might find its way unchecked through the windows. Annie's eyes were not strong enough for her painting, but the days of idle darkness were past, and she could at least look forward to the speedy resumption of her music lessons.

"You will not need me much longer, Miss Annie," said Dr. Thornton, finding her alone one day; "shall you be glad?"

She did not reply, but he went on, as if he had not noticed her silence: "I have brought you something quite in your line," unrolling an engraving.

"You have seen the original, Miss Annie."

"Yes; how did you know?"

"The poor student who picked up your book in the Dresden Gallery has remembered you too well to be mistaken."'

A sudden illumination broke over her face.

"Can it be possible?" she cried. "Now I understand the strange consciousness I have often had of having seen you somewhere long ago. Here is the lost thread which has eluded me so long!"

"Annie," said Dr. Thornton, softly, "since then your face has been with me always. It has helped to subject the baseness of my nature and lift me to all things noble and true. When I saw it again in my room that day I dared to hope that God had given you to me. These few months of your darkness seem to have concentrated all the light of my life. Annie, have I presumed too much?"

* * * * * *

Dr. Thornton's house is rich in painting and statuary. Connoisseurs go there to study and admire.

"Mrs. Thornton," said Harry Needham, as he went from wall to wall the other day, "your husband has mistaken his vocation—with his taste he should have been a great artist."

"No, Annie, tell him no!" said Thornton, coming to his wife's side and drawing her within the shelter of his arm; "no immortality on canvas or in marble could have made up to me for the loss of the case which I have so often blessed him for sending me, by merit of my plain profession."

WINTER.

A BOY'S COMPOSITION.

Winter is the coldest season of the year, because it comes in the winter mostly. In some countries, winter comes in the summer, and then it is very pleasant. I wish winter came in the summer in this country, which is the best government the sun ever shone upon. Then we could go skating barefoot and slide down hill in linen trousers. We could snowball without getting our fingers cold, and men who go out sleigh-riding wouldn't have to stop at every tavern to warm as they do now. It snows more in winter than it does at any other season of the year. This is because so many cutters and sleighs are made then.

Ice grows much better in winter than in summer, which was an inconvenience until the discovery of ice-houses. Water that is left out of doors is apt to freeze at this season. Some folks take in their wells and cisterns on a cold night and keep them by the fire, so they don't freeze.

Skating is great fun in winter. The boys get their skates on when the river is frozen over, and race, play tag, break through the ice and get wet all over (they get drowned sometimes, and are brought home all dripping, which makes their mothers scold, getting water all over the carpet in the front room), fall and break their heads, and enjoy themselves in many other ways.

There ain't much sleigh-riding except in winter. Folks don't seem to care about it in warm weather. Grown-up boys and girls like to go sleigh-riding. The boys generally drive with one hand and help the girls hold their muffs with the other. Brother Bob let me go along a little way once when he took Celia Ann Crane out sleigh-riding, and I thought he paid more attention to holding the muff than he did to holding the horse.

Snow-balling is another winter sport. I have snow-balled in the summer, but we used hard winter apples. It isn't so amusing as it is in winter somehow.

GAMES.

SOMETHING ABOUT THEIR ORIGIN.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* says: —"Men," said Leibnitz, "have never shown so much ingenuity as in the invention of games." This is not quite true, for they displayed at least equal ingenuity for devising methods for destroying or torturing one another. Nor can it be alleged that purely utilitarian inventions, like the mangle or the smoke-jack, show less sagacity in conception than the bat or the battledore. Rabelais mentions about a hundred games which Pantagruel could play, and he seems to have cudgelled his brains for every pastime which he had witnessed or heard of. This was more than three centuries ago, but the list has not received many important additions since. Cricket and rackets are improvements upon some games with bat and ball which Pantagruel knew; whist would have been a novelty to him, but he could hold a hand at piquet, ecarte, cribbage and baccarat; he played chess, draughts, dominoes, backgammon, skittles and bowls, and he might have waltzed (though this is not specified among his accomplishments), for this dance was invented so far back as 1400, although it did not actually become fashionable in Paris until 1810, when it was imported from Germany in honor of the Empress Marie Louise. Dancing is one of the oldest of recreations. Homer speaks of a new dance invented by Dædalus for Ariadne; Theseus was immoderately fond of the reel or fandango, in which the arms move with the legs. The Normans revived rather than invented round dances in the twelfth century; the Bohemians invented the redowa; the Poles the polka, first danced in England in 1840; the Hungarians the mazurka and galop. The cotilion owes its origin to the courtly Duc de Lauzen, who, for his audacity in contracting a clandestine marriage with the "Grande Mademoiselle," was imprisoned for ten years by Louis XIV. To this now popular and long-winded dance many figures were added by Marie Antoinette, and some more by the Empress Eugenie. Under the Second Empire the post of conductor of cotilions at the Tuileries balls was one of considerable social importance, and was long held by one of the Emperor's equerries, the Marquis de Caux.

Dice and knuckle-bones were known to the Lydians 1,500 years B. C. Perseus is credited with the invention of quoits, and the Hindoo Tessa with that of chess. Ardschio, King of Persia, invented backgammon; Palamedes draughts, Pyrrhus tennis, and the Greeks the noble game of goose. Loto is a comparatively recent discovery, due to an Italian, Celestino Galiani, in 1753. Dominoes owe their name to the piety of a monk who originated them, and who was happy to pronounce a holy word while taking his amusement; and it is a nun who is believed to have invented both the game of battledore and shuttlecock and the catgut racket used in playing tennis. Excavations at Hissarlik, the presumed site of Troy, have brought earthenware "marbles" to light, and those at Pompeii have yielded a number of jointed dolls in ivory, which prove that the custom of giving costly toys to children is not one of modern development. Xenophon was acquainted with hoops, and we are told that Œbalus, father of Penelope, was a proficient in the gymnastics of the trapeze, when he had possibly learned from seeing monkeys swing from branch to branch by their tails. Œbalus's grandson, Telemachus, was versed in boxing, wrestling and chariot racing, which, along with the riding of races, is supposed to date from the Thurians; but he also contrived a new sport of his own, which has been improved upon in a multitude of ways up to these times. We read in the Odyssey that he set up twelve pillars, to each of which was suspended a ring, and that from his bow he sent an arrow whistling through all the twelve rings—no mean feat. Here we surely have the rudiments of tilting at the ring, at the quintain, tent-pegging, &c.; besides getting a precedent for the difficulties by which it is always sought to test the merit of good marksmen. The Swiss in their "stands" (rifle alleys) still have something akin to the young Greek's rings, for they aim at their targets through loopholes pierced in a series of walls; but if Telemachus really did send his arrow through twelve rings he achieved more than most of the best shots from the Bernese Oberland could do withrifle bullets. Six loopholes, ten yards apart, are generally considered enough to try any man's steadiness of hand and eye.

The invention of cards has often been erroneously attributed to a French physician, who designed them for the amusement of the mad King Charles VI. They are of much more ancient origin, having come from China to Persia in the twelfth century and thence into Europe through the Arabs. They are mentioned in a proclamation of Louis IX. (St. Louis), in 1254, among the ungodly pastimes which the pious should avoid; but Charles VI.'s doctor, who was abbot, restored them to the favor of the Church and thus licensed a game which has undoubtedly excelled all others in universal popularity. Cards are now a cosmopolitan means of social intercourse. Four men of different nations can play a rubber of whist without knowing a word of one another's language; and possibly the lower orders all over the world will come to adopt some one game as a general favorite. At present each State boasts a game in particular favor with its working classes. The Englishman likes cribbage, the Frenchman piquet, the Yankee and his Chinese friend euchre, the Dutchman and German "marriage," the Spaniard hombre, and the Italian a kind of ecarte. Dice have almost fallen into disuse, but roulettes have greatly multiplied, and every French wine shop has its "tourniquet" which customers spin round to gamble for drinks. Indeed, games of hazard seems to be on the increase everywhere, and Englishmen may notice with a mixture of regret and pride that theirs is the only country where there has not been a corresponding diminution in athletic pastime. The French used to be great players of tennis and bowls, they now play chiefly at billiards. This game, originally called table bowls, and invented by a courtier of Queen Elizabeth to amuse her Majesty when it rained, is athletic in a way, for it gives gentle exercise to all the limbs and keeps the brain and eyes on the alert; but its usual association with stuffy rooms full of tobacco smoke makes it unworthy to be named with the healthy outdoor sports in which Englishmen delight, and in which they seem fated to remain unrivalled. For all attempts to reacclimatize cricket, football, golf or rackets in the Continental States, where they once flourished, have failed. The Frenchman or Italian will not risk his shins to be scored by a hockey stick; the young German, who belongs to a *turnverein* and does gymnastics on scientific principles, cannot see the beauty of "fielding out" all day in a broiling sun; the Russian and Austrian will never take kindly to polo, though both have nimble ponies and wide plains which would do capitally for the sport. As for rowing, which is practiced after a fashion in France under the name of canotage, it is rather an excuse for summer day outings with young ladies than a serious exercise for wind and muscle. The French have no national style of rowing, and the days are not nigh when a picked crew from the University of Paris will offer to meet Oxford or Cambridge on the Thames. This lamentable decline in Continental athleticism offers no reason why Englishmen should be put out of conceit with their manly pursuits; it should, on the contrary, urge them to continue as they are doing. After all, an athletic race is a master race; and there need be no talk of British decadence so long as a hundred English schoolboys, taken at hazard, might safely be matched for strength and endurance against a like number frem any foreign schools. The time spent in handling bats and oars is not wasted.

DON'T WORRY.

Men and women given over to worry will worry about the strangest, the most out-of-the-way, the most unheard-of, the most laughable things it is possible to conceive.

It matters very little what are the outward circumstances—the will can find something in them to remind it of its own limitation of power, and to provoke its consequent resentment. It is curious to see how people of this habit will take anything that first comes to hand—good, bad, or indifferent—and instantly begin to find in it something to grow anxious and impatient over, and to pull about first on this side and then on that, until an exciting consciousness of their own inability to do anything in the matter, and an irritating feeling, in consequence of it, get the upper hand of their good sense. What we have to say upon this subject, by way of practical suggestion, is just what everybody says, and says to little or no purpose. Worry doesn't do you the least good. It relieves from nothing, it helps nothing, it qualifies for no work, it conduces to no desirable result. It very gratuitously puts an amount of wear and tear upon the nervous system without in the slightest degree obtaining in return any compensatory satisfaction. It is neither a duty nor a pleasure; and yet men almost invite, certainly entertain it, as if it were both!

—When an editor carefully contemplates his subscription-book and views the vast number of delinquent subscribers enrolled thereon, he buries his face in his hands, heaves a sigh that sounds like the soughing of the wind among the pines of the mountain side, and wishes he were in heaven and had the money for his clothes.—*N. J. Republican.*

MISS DOLLY.

THE WONDERFUL COLLECTION OF DOLLS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

A correspondent writing from Paris says:

The dolls are brought to the greatest perfection, one of them, called "The Boyton," exhibited at the Paris Exposition, it is said, having actually mastered the difficulties of swimming. Equally wonderful are the paraphernalia and appointments for dolls. Nothing is lacking, from skipping ropes to feeding bottles. You may purchase dolly in a trunk with a stock of clothes which any young lady might envy, or a basket which, opening in three divisions, displays not only the doll and her clothes, but provisions for a pic-nic—meat, plate, glasses, etc., and brushes, combs, hairpins and everything required for the toilet, not forgetting nail-scissors and tweezers. We could almost fancy we were assisting at the trousseau of a Liliputian princess—dresses, mantles, tunics, flounced skirts, jackets, pelisses, round capes, muffs, boas, nightgowns and caps. Under linen of all kinds—trunks, bandboxes, portmanteaus, carpet bags, medicine chests, couriers, pouches, dressing cases, reticules, pocketbooks; chaussures of all kinds, from skates and fur-lined boots to satin shoes with Louis XV heels; collars and cuffs, ivory tablets, opera glasses—these are all here, even to playthings, yes veritable dolls' playthings, for everything has been provided for, including mourning, powder boxes and babies' baskets; and while dolly number one may be seen tending her baby, dolly number two is hard at work in her farm-yard seeing after the poultry and milking the cows, or watering the flowers in the adjoining garden.

But to come to the several kinds of dolls. The French leather ones, with porcelain heads, arms and legs, are among the strongest, and, being well shaped, are adapted for dressing in costume; so also are the composition dolls, made with the arms, legs and head movable, and the prettest face imaginable—real hair curling crisply about them, or capable of being dressed in puffs or plaits, as fashion may dictate. Quite a novelty is the unbreakable wooden doll, with joints that move any way, even to the ankles and wrists—the usual size from 10 inches to 16 inches. But most wonderful of all is the "Live Baby," which clearly and distinctly enunciates "Papa" and "Mama." What a wonderful contrast to the original Dutch dolls, with their stiff, unwieldy joints; but there are many improvements even in these, and some are to be had with Chinese and other character heads useful for dressing and worth a thought at Christmas time for Christmas trees and similar occasions. The rag dolls are useful and indestructible, and are now most naturally moulded. These are mostly dressed as infants, but of course there are rag dolls. All these could teach one useful lessons in doll dressing, viz: the maximum of effect produced with the minimum of material. Germany supplies the pretty dolls with stuffed bodies and china heads, arms and legs, from two inches to twelve inches or fourteen inches in height. They are moulded to represent boys or girls, the latter with light or dark hair, dressed *a l' Imperatrice* in nets or in plaits, and having holes for earrings in the ears. They are well adapted for dressing in costume, and, moreover, are very inexpensive. Lastly, there is the guttapercha doll, which will stand a great deal of nursery ill-treatment, and is much in favor on account of its power of squeaking in anything but euphonious tones. They are mostly dressed in bright-colored wools, crocheted either to simulate a Zouave, a drummer or a nigger boy, or sometimes a baby in long clothes, with cloak and hood, which are all worked in the ordinary crochet stitch with white wool; for the others, the more vivid the contrast the better—red, blue and yellow blending most happily with the guttapercha.

A NEW TANNING MATERIAL.

It appears that a new material for tanning, which is found in abundance in Greece and Asia Minor, has lately made its appearance in Trieste under the name of *Rove*. From an examination by Mr. Eitner it is found to be a species of gall produced by an insect (*Cynips kallari*) in certain species of oak, and which differ from ordinary galls chiefly by reason of their great dimensions. They attain as much as 45 millimeters in diameter, while the size of the common gall varies from 12 to 25 millimeters. The new product likewise contains a greater quality of tannin than ordinary galls, the proportion being 28 to 34 per cent. as compared with 23 to 30 per cent. The name *Rove* is derived most probably from *Rovere*, which is the name applied by the Italians to a species of oak. This new material gives to leather a fine clear color, and the *Tanner's and Currier's Journal* beheves that it will prove of great value in tanning. The quanity of the product is said to be limited only by the demand. The tannin is contained in a great spongy cell, and is easily extracted.

—In the matter of puns, here is one made by no less a person than Charles Dickens, who was not addicted to them. This one has the merit of being, in every sense of the words, a creation of his own. One day, while he was being taken by a photographer, the result being the well-known picture in which he is shown writing, the artist told him that he did not hold the pen right, and suggested that he should take it more naturally in his fingers, "just as though you were writing one of your novels, Mr. Dickens," said he. "I see," said Dickens, "all of 'er twist."

—At a recent Sunday-school concert the superintendent was talking about idols when, to ascertain whether the children were understanding what he was saying, he asked, "children, what is an idol?" "Being lazy," was the loud and quick response of one of the members of the juvenile class.

HISTORY THAT BRINGS TEARS.

COUNT BATHIANY, THE HUNGARIAN MARTYR, AND HIS WIDOW.

A correspondent writing from Paris, says:—

Nothing exhibited at the Exposition is so popular as the Hungarian gypsy musicians, who now daily play in the Hungarian building called the Csarda (pronounced Ckarda, I believe), which is in the Champs de Mars. There are sixteen musicians. They may be compared to the negro minstrels, that is they play the music of a race, "the wood notes wild" of an epoch when music was rather a tradition than an art; but their music is neither the buffoonery nor the sad strains of Africa; it is music of dancing, waltzing, hunting, war. Their most famous work is "Rakoczy's March," the national air of Hungary. This march seems to have been composed in the eighteenth century by some partisan of Rakoczy (the Kossuth of his day); then it fell into oblivion until Rozsavolgy, a gypsy, found it in some peasant's hovel (the *pagani*, who never forgot anything!) about 1820, when the spirit of states' rights once more animated the Hungarians. This march raised the wildest enthusiasm wherever it was heard in Hungary, and it was cherished as the song of dear native land until 1849 came when it was heard above the battle's fiercest roar; it comforted the wounded and the dying in hours of defeat, it kept alive hope, until the struggle against the oppressors ended in a sea of blood. Austrian and Russian were merciless. Rakoczy's March became treasonable. Count Bathiany, one of the Hungarian Ministers during the struggle, was arrested, tried by court-martial, and was sentenced to be hanged. Count Bathiany's death (I translate from a French newspaper) was an epic. Sentenced to be hanged, he was granted permission to have a last interview with his wife. They were left together alone that he might write and also explain his will to her. He had no fear of death. He shrank from death by hanging like a common felon. His wife understood him. She gave him a penknife, the only weapon she had been able to introduce into prison. He cut the jugular vein, but so awkwardly as to produce only swooning, not death.

The surgeon said it was physically impossible to hang him in his condition. A handkerchief was tied around his neck. He was fastened to a stake to support him. He was shot. The law provided that the body of a person executed should remain four and twenty hours on the spot where the law's extreme penalty had been paid. During the following night Count Bathiany's corpse disappeared. Hungarian Franciscan friars bribed the guards to let them remove the body. They buried it in their convent's garden that the patriot might sleep in hallowed ground. There it remained till Francis Deak at last succeeded, without spilling one drop of blood, in securing his country's independence; then a noble state funeral, at which all Hungary followed as mourners, made public acknowledgment of the debt his country owed him.

Hungarian gypsies (they had been the bands of the Hungarian regiments) fled and supported themselves abroad by giving concerts. One evening I went to a Hungarian concert in Germany. It was given by the band of Kossuth's regiment. The concert-room was crammed from the topmost tier of boxes to the pit; even in the passage people stood on chairs placed as thickly as could be. The band played Kossuth's March, which is to Rakoczy's March as "Le Chant des Girondins" is to "La Marseillaise." All at once convulsive sobs were heard above the music. In a box a woman in deep mourning, agitated by an emotion which she could not command, writhed in the anguish of despair. Instantly the whole audience were on their feet. Every face, all eyes, were turned to the box whence that distressing wail came. Who was that woman? Somebody recognized her. Her name was whispered from ear to ear. Everybody understood her anguish; how the sight of those excited Hungarians, how the melody of their music recalled happy bygone hours, her bleeding country, her cause's martyrs.

She was Count Bathiany's widow. That which then took place defies description. The audience had received as 'twere, the shock of some great electrical battery. Pity, deep, inexpressible pity, took possession of every soul, every heart. All were still turned to that box. All applauded—how wildly! with what frenzy! Every woman waved her handkerchief to that box. Lips quivered; tears, or torrents, streamed down every cheek. Then the cry rose madly, imperiously, "Rakoczy's March! Rakoczy's March!" The Hungarian musicians, even more excited than the audience, had seized their instruments and, giving the military salute to their unhappy country-woman, they began their native land's hymn. Electrified by the public, frenzied by recollection of all—home, battles, hopes, martyrs, wrongs—they executed Rakoczy's March as that march had never been executed. The crushed their bows, so convulsively thrilled were their hands by passion; the strings wailed under the wild pressure. Rakoczy's March became the howling of general indignation at the merciless cruelties of the conqueror. Never in my life have I felt such poignant emotion as at that hour filled my whole being. I felt as all that audience felt: Countess Bathiany was no widow bereaved of all she had dearest on earth—she was Hungary, crushed, bleeding, trampled under foot by a ruthless soldiery.

—A Chicago paper tells of the light weight which bakers in that city give to bread, and speaks significantly of a way they have in Turkey of nailing the ear of a baker to his door-post when he is discovered to have sold bread of short weight. Such an usage would be wholly impracticable in the windy city. Cover up a whole block with a Chicago man's ear?—*Cin. Sat. Night.*

—The wolf, says a Russian proverb, changes its hair every year. The young lady of the period does better—she changes hers every afternoon.

Varieties.

—Sixty thousand troops are garrisoned in Paris at present.

—The Paris show covers eight square miles of territory.

—The Empress of Austria wears a trail thirty feet long, and two small boys have to carry it.

—Foxes are becoming very scarce in Great Britain; young Nimrod does not relish the fact.

—Subscriptions are being raised in France for a monument to Alexander Dumas the elder.

—A colored woman, said to be 107 years old, died in Baltimore on Sunday. She left 155 descendants.

—Contentment is not happiness. An oyster may be contented. Happiness is compounded of richer elements.

—For 151 regiments England has 828 generals, about 1,300 colonels and 2,000 lieutenant colonels.

—The total number of Slavs is 90,492,160, chiefly inhabiting the empire of Russia.

—Society in republican Paris seems to be as brilliant as it could be under a monarchy, and costs a thousand times less.

—Indians have no surnames. They are named at birth, and whether married or single, bear the same name through life.

—An old Roman play, written 2,050 years ago by Marco Accio Planto, was recently performed five times to large audiences in Rome.

—God be thanked for books. They are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages.

—From October 26, 1867, to December 31, 1877, the sales of church property at auction in Italy yielded the national treasury $106,500,000.

—An attempt is to be made to grow the sugar cane in Switzerland, and grains have been forwarded to be distributed among farmers.

—The London School Board has resolved to make lessons in cooking one of their regular branches of instruction.

—A German philosopher has discovered the secret of occult knot-tying as practiced by the Davenport Brothers and others.

—An African chief is said to have presented a water-cooler and fifty female slaves to Stanley in exchange for a penny whistle.

—Ireland is remembering her greatest composer. A bust of Balfe has been placed in the Dublin National Gallery, and a memorial window in his honor is to be placed in St. Patrick's Cathedral

—Texas boasts of an ancient and affectionate couple of 103 and 102, Mr. Robinson and wife of Mountain City, native Kentuckians, married eighty-two years ago.

—The average reign of the seven (Prussian) kings of the house of Hohenzollern, including the present monarch, has amounted to twenty-three years.

—If only those things can be denominated the goods of a man which are instruments for his benefit, how few are the goods even of the richest man among us.

—The great business of a man is to improve his mind and govern his manners; all other projects and pursuits, whether in our power to compass or not, are only amusements.

—Parents are commonly more careful to bestow wit on their children than virtue, the art of speaking well than doing well; but their manners ought to be the great concern.

—Children are very nice observers, and they will often perceive your slightest defects. In general, those who govern children forgive nothing in them, but everything in themselves.

—Less wisdom is required in realizing a fortune than is necessary to use it properly. A man of one idea may accumulate money, but it takes a broader mind to spend it judiciously.

—No good writer was ever long neglected; no great man overlooked by men equally great. Impatience is a proof of inferior strength, and a destroyer of what little there may be.

—King Oscar, of Sweden, has received an honorary title from the Frankford Academy of Sciences in consideration of his translation of "Faust" into Swedish verse.

—A magnificent loan exhibition of pictures and works of art is on view at Manchester, England, which for years past has been the great absorber of *objets d'art* offered for sale in that country.

—In 1877, in England, 60,000 postage stamps were found loose in letter boxes and bags, having been rubbed off through insufficient "licking and sticking," and 5,000,000 letters were consigned to the Returned Letter Office.

—A Sacramentan, who is at present in Arizona, writes that the ground where he is located is hard and dry as the top of a stove; thermometer ninety-five degrees; no green thing in sight but cactus plants of various sizes, and all the game they have to shoot are rattlesnakes, tarantulas, centipedes and scorpions.

—The Society for Promoting Legislation for the Care of Habitual Drunkards held its first annual meeting in London recently, Lord Shaftesbury presiding. It is endeavoring to procure the passage of laws providing for the treatment of drunkenness as a disease.

—Old statesmen in Europe—Beaconsfield, 74; Gladstone, 70; Bright, 67; Granville, 63; Gortschakoff, 80; Bismarck, 63; Von Moltke, 78; McMahon, 72; Dufaure, 76.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1878.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to this office, by *note* or *account*, would confer a special favor by calling and settling, as we need money.

CLUBS.—We will club the *Press* and the *Carolina Farmer*, published in Wilmington, for $2 75 a year; or $1 50 for six months.

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the PRESS OFFICE.

STATE TICKET.

Democratic Judicial Nominations.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE SUPREME COURT.
WILLIAM N. H. SMITH,
of Wake.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES SUPREME COURT.
THOMAS S. ASHE,
of Anson.
JOHN H. DILLARD,
of Guilford.

FOR JUDGE, SEVENTH DISTRICT,
JESSE F. GRAVES,
of Surry.

FOR JUDGE, EIGHTH DISTRICT,
ALPHONSO C. AVERY,
of Burke.

FOR JUDGE, NINTH DISTRICT,
JAMES C. L. GUDGER,
of Haywood.

ELECTION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1ST.

District Judicial Nominations.

FOR SOLICITOR, THIRD DISTRICT,
SWIFT GALLOWAY,
of Greene.

FOR SOLICITOR, FOURTH DISTRICT,
JAMES D. McIVER,
of Moore.

FOR SOLICITOR, FIFTH DISTRICT,
FRED. N. STRUDWICK,
of Orange.

FOR SOLICITOR, SIXTH DISTRICT,
W. J. MONTGOMERY,
of Cabarrus.

FOR SOLICITOR, SEVENTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH DOBSON,
of Surry.

FOR SOLICITOR, EIGHTH DISTRICT,
J. S. ADAMS,
of Mitchell.

FOR SOLICITOR, NINTH DISTRICT,
GARLAND S. FERGUSON,
of Haywood.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR THE SENATE:
DR. WM. A. LASH,
of Stokes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
THOMAS J. VALENTINE.

SHERIFF:
JOHN G. HILL.

REGISTER OF DEEDS:
D. P. MAST.

COUNTY TREASURER:
CHARLES J. OGBURN.

COUNTY SURVEYOR:
M. H. MORRIS,

CORONER:
HENRY A. HOLDER.

The above ticket is well worthy of the support of all the citizens of the county. The candidates are men well known to the people, and should receive the undivided support of the Conservative-Democratic party. Below we publish the appointments of the candidates:

COUNTY CANVASS.—The candidates for the Legislature and County offices will speak at the following times and places:

Crew's School House,	Wed. July 17th.
Widow Clinard's,	Thurs. July 18th.
John Robinson's,	Friday, July 19th.
Kernersville,	Saturday, July 20th.
Crim's X Roads	Monday, July 22d.
W. H. Haizlip's,	Tuesday, July 23d.
Bitting's Store,	Wednesday, July 24th.
Old Richmond,	Thursday, July 25th.
Vienna,	Friday, July 26th.
Old town,	Saturday, July 27th.
Lewisville,	Monday, July 29th.
Benj. Hampton's	Tuesday, July 30th.
Winston,	Wednesday, July 31st.

All citizens are invited to attend.

The European Peace Congress is still in session.

DISTINGUISHED DEATHS.—George S. Appleton, of the publishing house of Appleton & Co., is dead.

Also Dr. J. C. Ayer, the famous patent medicine man.

THE NATIONAL PARTY.—A preliminary meeting to organize a National or Greenback party, was held in the Court-house on Tuesday last. We learn some 70 or 100 names were enrolled. The platform is popular, and we would not be surprised if it met with considerable favor in this section. A cloak!

The meeting was organized by calling Martin Grogan to the Chair, and P. D. Paylor, Secretary. A committee, consisting of R. D. Hay, Henry McIver and P. D. Paylor, were appointed to arrange business for a meeting to be held in the Court-House, next Tuesday, when a full ticket for the General Assembly and County officers will be nominated.

HON. WM. M. ROBBINS.—There is considerable dissatisfaction at the result of the Wilkesboro Convention, defeating Hon. Wm. M. Robbins for the nomination to Congress.

Leading tobacco manufacturers of Danville have published a card in the Danville *News* thanking the Honorables Geo. C. Cabell, J. Randolph Tucker, and WM. M. ROBBINS, our Representative, for the zealous efforts, unflagging zeal, untiring industry and conspicuous ability, which they have manifested in the hard-fought contest for the reduction of the oppressive tax upon tobacco. Had all the sons of the South exhibited in her behalf the same unflagging zeal and eloquence as these gentlemen, we should now have been able to indulge in mutual congratulations over the passage of many measures of mere justice.

The Washington *Post*, of June 20, says:

"Hon. Wm. M. Robbins, of the 7th North Carolina District, leaves for home to-night. We regret to learn that there is opposition in his district to his renomination. We do not believe that this springs from the sturdy people of his district. Mr. Robbins is an able, faithful and reliable Representative. He has boldly and eloquently voiced the wrongs and vindicated the rights of his people. His speech on the tariff was an able and masterly exposition of that question. His people will make a great mistake if they fail to return this honest and able Representative."

GRANT.—The Radicals are very much inclined to put Grant in nomination for the Presidency in 1880, as the only person they know of that, perchance, may pull the party out of the political mire in which they find themselves struggling. The Wilmington *Star* says:

In North Carolina, we are fully assured, there are many Republicans who will be very active for Grant. The late Attorney-General, Col. Tazewell L. Hargrove, of Granville, has already declared for him in a public speech, and others stand ready to follow.

The New York *World* of July 1st, says:

It can no longer be doubted that a movement is really afoot to make General Grant the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1880, with the implied understanding that he shall remain in office for life if he can then be elected. Numbers of excellent people, whose friends regard them as competent to make a will which is to dispose of anything under a million dollars, really seem to believe that the events which attended the Presidential election of 1876 have demonstrated the inadequacy of our present system of choosing a Chief Magistrate. The success of Kearneyism in California, and the vagrant outbreaks of Communistic philosophy in politics all over the country, have contributed too to bring about this curious phenomenon in our body politic.

The better class of Republican people, we know, are not in favor of a military despotism, neither do they believe in fraudulent Presidents.

THE FIRST GUN.—Col. John R. Winston, of Caswell County, has announced himself as a candidate for Congress on the *National* platform, in Gen. Scales' district.

BATTLE WITH INDIANS.—PORTLAND, OREGON, July 8.—Governor Chadwick, who is now at Umatilla, telegraphs here under date of July 7th, that the volunteers, under Captain Sperry, fifty strong, were defeated at Yellow Springs, thirty miles south of Pendleton, yesterday. Sperry and nearly all of his command was killed or wounded. We can hear of about seven left.

RIDINGS OF THE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES FOR THE FALL CIRCUIT, 1878.—The Judges have agreed on the following allotment. The re-arrangement of the Districts rendered a new start necessary:

1st	District—Judge	M. L. Eure.
2d	" "	A. S. Seymour.
3d	" "	A. A. McKoy.
4th	" "	R. P. Buxton.
5th	" "	John Kerr.
6th	" "	David Schenck,
7th	" "	to be elected.
8th	" "	to be elected.
9th	" "	to be elected.

Wilson & Shober.

MEETING OF THEIR CREDITORS—SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF THE ASSETS.

[Corresponence of the Raleigh News.]

GREENSBORO, July 5.

At a meeting of creditors of Wilson & Shober held to,day in the Court-House, the trustees submitted a full statement of the linbilities and assets; after which the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the creditors of Wilson & Shober now assembled, that it is the sense of this meeting that N. H. D. Wilson and Charles E. Shober, be and they are hereby invested with full authority, right and discretion under the advice and supervision of the trustees to take charge of, collect and convert into money all the estate of every kind and description and pay the same *pro rata* among the creditors, from time to time after paying the preferred debts to N. H. D. Wilson, trustee of the sinking fund of the North Carolina Railroad Company, and the debt to Dr. Thomas out of the fund appropriated to them respectively; the distribution to be made under the control and supervision of the trustees, and a report to be made to an adjourned meeting of the creditors on the first day of January, 1879.

2d. *Resolved*, That Dr. N. Mendenhall, T. M. Stafford, J. W. Kirkman, D. P. Foust, A. L. Gilmor, J. W. Merritt and C. N. McAdoo, be appointed an advisory committee to represent the creditors in regard to the time which they shall take in closing up the trust, and any other matters connected with its adjustment.

The committee are among the largest creditors, and their judgment will be of great value, no doubt, at very many points. The spirit of the meeting was in every respect very commendable.—Dr. Mendenhall made some remarks in regard to the honorable course pursued by Wilson & Shober, which were loudly applauded by the creditors present.—Then the action of the creditors toward those gentleman shows that appreciation of true manhood is still among the living realities.

Receipts and Disbursements by the State.

RALEIGH, July 3, 1878.

H. C. Olive, Esq., Apex, N. C.

MY DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 28th, ult., addressed to J. A. Englehard, Secretary of State, in relation to the receipts and disbursements of the State Government during the past ten or twelve years, has been received and referred to this department for reply.

I herewith furnish you the desired information by giving a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasury, for eleven years, beginning Oct. 1st, '66 and ending Sept. 30th, '77. You ask also what has the new Constitution saved? I think I can safely say, it is an annual saving to the State of not less than $150,000.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SAM'L. L. LOVE, State Auditor.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

A comparative statement of the receipts and disbursements at the Public Treasury of North Carolina, from Oct. 1st, 1867, to Oct. 1st, 1877:

Receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, '67, $264,641.12; disbursements for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, '67, $162,945.28.

Receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, '68, $327,318.28; disbursements for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, '68, $410,989.91.

Receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, '69, $631,606.79; disbursements for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, '69, $769,962.97.

Receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, '70, $1,226,618.48; disbursements for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, '70, $1,125,438.10.

Receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, '71, $558,147.38; disbursements for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, '71, $645,579. 97.

Receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, '72, $654,476.21; disbursements for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, '72, $628,532.70.

Receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, '72, $481,224.91, disbursements for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, '73, $521,785.14.

Receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, '74, $667,114.49; disbursements for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, '74, $448,889.68.

Receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, '75, $508,317.68; disbursements for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, '75, $549,316.78.

Receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, '76, $524,039.18; disbursements for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, '76, $528,055.22.

Receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, '77, $533,635.55; disbursements for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, '77, $614,264.59.

In the receipts for the year 1872, are included $115,274.10; in the receipts for the year 1873 are included $4,116.66; in the receipts for the year 1874 are included $91,660.48. These sums were for taxes levied and collected during the years 1872, 1873 and 1874, to meet a deficiency in the Public Treasury for the years 1868, 1869 and 1870, when the expenses were unusually great. Hence they should not be considered a part of the actual expenses of the government for those years, though they are embraced in the disbursements.—*News.*

Chinamen in California.

[From the New York Times.]

In California, Nevada, and other regions of the Pacific slope, where the male Chinese have settled in unusual numbers, the female Mongolian is so rare an animal as to be in active demand, not from her special loveliness, but from the mere fact of her rarity. The proportion of female to male Celestials is not more than 1 to 100, and as the latter find no favor with women of other races, they are necessarily dependent for feminine society and sympathy upon women of their own blood. It is easy to see, therefore, why the Chinese female (she is rather a female than a woman in the Anglo-Saxon sense, particularly to the male Mongolian) should be regarded as a desirable object, and should have a certain commercial value. In the Flowery Kingdom women are in such abundance that they are a veritable drug. They can be had for the asking, only none will ask for them, especially in cities where there is always a glut. In the small towns and in the ten-raising districts, they are occasionally inquired for, though they bring a very small rate, seldom selling higher than a Mexicon dollar apiece. That they should be marketable articles shocks our notions; but we have other opinions and customs than the Chinese, besides a totally different civilization, and not nearly so many women. The Chinese female of the ordinary sort being but a chattel at home, she remains such in America, with this difference—that here she is in wholly inadequate supply, and consequently commands a high figure.

A Chinese female, rating from fair to middling, is worth about $300, though a common article can be had for from $200 to $250. Some extra specimens occasionally bring $350 to $400. Such prices as these seem fabulous to the average Mongolian, who likes women very well but feels that he cannot afford to pay so exhorbitant figures. He prefers, therefore, stealing them to buying them, and thus they become prizes on which much energy, enterprise, and dishonesty are expended. The Chinese, always fond of commercial co-operation, form associations, offensive and defensive, for stealing females, and hardly a week passes on the Pacific slope that they do not run off two or three and hide them in some inaccessible place. They often enter into marital partnership, having one wife for a dozen men, and it is said they get on very harmoniously, considering the circumstances. Some enterprising Chinamen in San Francisco have contemplated importing women regularly; but it is feared that if they should, the market would grow so dull and prices so decline, that John himself would no longer be tempted to steal women, and stealing women is one of the greatest pleasures he enjoys in this country. Deprived of this excitement and joy, he might return home, and if he should do so in a body, the Californians would all die of broken hearts.—The woman-dealing will be likely, therefore, to continue among the Celestials.

WHO ARE DISTILLERS.—Chief Justice Waite, in a decision just rendered, makes his contribution to the liquor law literature by defining the functions and duties of distillers. To be distillers, he maintains, they must sell only their own manufacture, be they good or bad.—When they sell the goods of others they become retail or wholesale dealers, according to the scale of their operations.

State News.

Col. Robert M. Douglas has been reappointed by the President as Marshal for the Western District of North Carolina.

Fifteen townships in Guilford county voted, last week, on the fence law, and returns from twelve, as published in the Greensboro *Patriot*, defeat the proposition in every instance.

Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is recommended by all druggists as being a purely vegetable and reliable preparation for Babies. Price 25 cents.

Hon. A. M. Waddell was married on the morning of the 1st inst., to Miss Ellen Savage of Wilmington, and left immediately for the mountains of Virginia, where the happy couple go to spend a few days with a brother of the bride.

Concord *Sun*: On the streets yesterday we saw Henry Bangle, of Cabarrus county, who is now in his 91st year.—He came to town on horseback—does not wear glasses, and says he is as well as usual, except he is a little weak in his legs. He plowed 76 summers, and hopes to live a long time yet. His hair is nearly black and he is erect in his walk.

DISTINCTIONS.—Mr. Augustus Lyman, of Raleigh, and Mr. William Blackmer, of Salisbury, lately bore off the honors of Trinity Theological school at Hartford. Last week Mr. B. F. Long, of Graham, won the distinction of Bachelor of Law, and brought away the best orator's medal, by the Washington Society, from the University of Virginia.

Lead, Bismuth and Zinc are immensely useful in the industrial arts; and as immensely injurious when applied to the skin to beautify it or to remove Pimples, Blotches, etc., from it. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture is the great purifying agent of the blood, giving clearness of complexion and removing Pimples, etc.

PLOUGHING FOR GOLD.—The town of Lexington, N. C., has been thrown into a wild state of excitement by the discovery of bars of gold burried in some of its very streets. Mac Dusenberry, a colored boy, ploughed up a bar of the precious metal five inches long and over three-quarters of an inch thick, and weighing twenty ounces, its value being computed at $400. It is a beautiful bright yellow, and was evidently molded into its present form some years ago. John Dobson found a similar bar buried in his back yard, and several citizens have found similar bars, the whole amounting in value to about $10,000. Many citizens are now at work rooting up their back yards in search of more of the metal. The appearance of the gold is accounted for by the fact that forty-five years ago a stage was robbed there of gold bars to the amount of $40,000, and it is supposed that the thieves hid the metal.—*Wilmington Star.*

The August or midsummer holiday number of *Scribner* will contain the opening chapters of a novel by H. H. Boyesen, author of "Gunnar," "Tales from Two Hemispheres," &c. It is entitled "Falconberg," and relates the "romantic adventures" of a young Norwegian in a Western settlement. This is the first novel by this writer the scene of which is laid in America.—"Falconberg" will be illustrated by Mr. Frederick Dieman, one of the most prominent of the younger American artists.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

Eight years ago there worked as "devil" in this office a young man apparently eighteen years of age. He came friendless, shoeless, "breechesless" and moneyless. He plied steadily on at the trade he had adopted, always sober, always industrious. He spent his leisure hours pouring over books, and "steadily trimmed the mid-night taper." Communications and witty locals would frequently come anonymously through the post office to us, and, although contrary to our rule, we published them. That boy left *without money*, as he came, but with an abundance of mother-wit sense. Some years have passed by since then, and would you ask who is the boy and what has become of him? He has just sailed for Europe, having been commissioned by Gov. Colquitt as chief commissioner to the Paris Exposition from the State of Georgia. He is editor-in-chief of the Atlanta *Constitution*, and has attained high distinction as a humorist. His name is Samuel W. Small. The *non de plume* under which he has written so much and attained such rank as a humorous writer, is "Old Si." We saw not long since the pictures of American humorists in an illustrated paper, and there was our Sam, looking as natural as when he was "roller-boy" in the office of the Wythville *Dispatch*.—*Wythville Dispatch.*

A CONSIDERATE JUDGE.—It is related of a certain Judge that on a certain occasion it became his duty to hold Court in a certain county. It was during a busy time of the year when the Court was to be held, and this Judge inquired of each Juror as he answered to his name whether or not it would be a source of inconvenience to him to sit as a juror. Now it came to pass that there were sundry jurors on the list who had been on every jury nearly for some years before that time and they did each and every one of them make answer that they would be in no degree inconvenienced by sitting on the jury, neither would their business suffer by serving thereon seeing that they had nothing else to do. And then that Judge discharged every one of the jurymen who had so made answer and ordered the Sheriff that he should not again put them on the list, saying that men who had no business of their own were not fit judges of the business of other people.

Sheep are taxed and dogs ought to be too. The thing might be equalized by leveying on both—the proceeds of the dog tax to go towards paying for the sheep killed by the caninos, and the proceeds of the sheep tax to paying for the dogs killed by the sheep owners.—*Jackson Herald.*

The Home Fertilizer.

FOR LESS THAN FIFTEEN DOLLARS we agree to sell you enough PURE CHEMICALS to make a ton (2200 lbs.) of MANURE that will make you as much Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and Tobacco as any manipulated Fertilizer offered in the market at forty to forty-five dollars. For this remarkable statement we offer you the very best references in your State, which you will find by writing for Circular, also formula with instructions, &c. The name is copyrighted and Recipe *Patented.*

BOYKIN, CARMER & CO.
PROPRIETORS,
Baltimore, Md.
July 11-3m08

VEGETINE

is recommended by all PHYSICIANS.

VALLEY STREAM, QUEENS Co., Long Island, New York.

MR. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir:—I take the pleasure of writing you a small certificate concerning Vegetine prepared by you. I have been a sufferer with the *Dyspepsia* for over forty years, and have had the *Chronic Diarrhœa* for over six months, and have tried most everything; was given up to die, and did not expect to live from day to day, and no physician could touch my case. I saw your Vegetine recommended to cure *Dyspepsia*. I commenced using it, and I continued doing so, and am now a well woman and restored to perfect health. All who are afflicted with this terrible disease, I would kindly recommend to try it for the benefit of their health, and it is excellent as a blood purifier.

By Dr. T. B. FORBES, M. D., for
Mrs. Wm. H. FORBES.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE.

For Cancers and CANCEROUS HUMORS.
The Doctor's Certificate.
READ IT.

ASHLEY, WASHINGTON Co., Ill., Jan 14, '78.

MR. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I had been suffering from a *Rose Cancer* on my right breast, which grew very rapidly, and all my friends had given me up to die, when I heard of your medicine, Vegetine, recommend for *Cancer* and *Cancerous Humors*. I commenced to take it, and soon found myself beginning to feel better; my health and spirits both felt the benign influence which it exerted, and in a few months from the time I commenced the use of the Vegetine, the *Cancer* came out almost bodily.

CARRIE DE FORREST.

I certify that I am personally acquainted with MRS. DE FORREST, and consider her one of our very best women.

DR. S. H. FLOWERS.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier*.—The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE.

I Regard it as a Valuable
FAMILY MEDICINE.

January 1, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ:—

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in saying, that I have used the Vegetine in my family with good results, and I have known of several cases of remarkable cure effected by it. I regard it as a valuable family medicine.

Truly Yours, REV. WM. MCDONALD.

The Rev. Wm. McDonald is well known through the United States as a minister in the M. E. Church.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.—VEGETINE is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

VEGETINE.

The M. D's have it.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir:—I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.

VEGETINE

Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT SALEM, IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 29TH, 1878.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	$179,051.77
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	150,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages,	33,265.00
Due from approved reserve agents,	39,705.85
Due from other National Banks,	5,714.66
Real estate, furniture and fixtures,	450.00
Checks and other cash items,	4,366.92
Bills of other Banks,	5.00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	452.03
Specie (including gold Treasury certificates,)	9,300.00
Legal-tender notes,	32,035.00
Redemption fund with U.S. Treasurer (5 0-0 of circulation)	6,750.00
Total,	$461,096.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in,	$150,000.00
Surplus fund,	30,000.00
Undivided profits,	210.75
National Bank notes outstanding,	135,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check,	37,912.51
Time certificates of deposit,	107,972.97
Total,	$461,096.23

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
COUNTY OF FORSYTH. ss: }

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1878.

E. A. EBERT, J. P.

CORRECT—Attest:
E. BELO,
J. W. HUNTER, } Directors.
D. H. STARBUCK,

THE RALEIGH OBSERVER,
A Daily and Weekly
DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,
Published in Raleigh
BY P. M. HALE, & W. L. SAUNDERS.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION—IN ADVANCE:

Daily Observer, one year,		$8 00
" "	six months,	4 00
" "	three months,	2 00
Weekly "	one year,	2 00
" "	six months,	75

Address
THE OBSERVER,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE DAILY NEWS.
PUBLISHED BY THE
NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Raleigh, N. C.
CASH—INVARABLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION

One copy one year,	$5.00
" six months,	$3.00
" three months,	$2.00
WEEKLY EDITION, one year,	$1.00

CHROMOS Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest At the BOOKSTORE.

CARPETS, CARPETS,
CARPETS.

THE people of this vicinity have long felt the necessity of having a larger and better assortment of Carpets to select from than has ever been kept in the place before. *That want is now fully supplied.* We have secured the exclusive use of

Richardson's Carpet Exhibitor,

A WONDERFUL INVENTION
for showing Carpets; a brief description of the use of which we give below.

With the use of the CARPET EXHIBITOR, we show from a Sample just how the Carpet looks on a very large room, multiplying the Sample a thousand times, matched and shown as perfect as when the carpet is made up and nailed upon the floor. In this way we are now prepared to show you a

NEW YORK WHOLESALE STOCK.

We have made special arrangements with one of the *Largest Houses* in New York, to fill all our orders for Carpets, and will show you a larger assortment to select from than has ever been kept outside of a wholesale house,

We keep samples of all

NEW AND DESIRABLE PATTERNS.

which *are not kept in stock* outside of large cities. This way of buying Carpets has now *become popular*, and we show what you would otherwise have to go to New York to find. We can sell as cheap for *cash* as you can buy for *cash* in New York, and there being no remnants to take off the profits, we are enabled to sell on a very small commission, and most respectfully invite the public to examine our stock, and satisfy themselves.

IF YOU WANT A CARPET

of any dimensions, bring a correct measure of your room and we guarantee to suit you.

Please call and see us, whether you wish to buy or not, as it is no trouble to show goods.

PATTERSON & CO.,
CARPETS, DRY GOODS and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Main Street, Salem, N. C.

MORTGAGE SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A MORTGAGE DEED executed on 16th day of November, 1872, by Samuel A. Alspaugh and wife, Elizabeth E. Alspaugh, to John M. Stafford, recorded in the Register's Office in Forsyth county, on the 9th day of December, 1872, in Book No. 6, pages 390, 391 and 392, we will expose to sale at public outcry to the highest bidder, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY THE 31ST DAY OF JULY, 1878, the four following described tracts of land:

ONE TRACT in Forsyth county, on the waters of Muddy Creek, adjoining the lands of James Conrad and others, containing 63 acres, more or less.

2ND TRACT, lying on Shallow Ford road, in said county, adjoining Augustus Smith and others, containing 50 acres.

3D TRACT, lying on Shallow Ford road, in said county, containing 3¼ acres.

4TH TRACT, adjoining J. Conrad and others, on the waters of Muddy Creek, in said county, containing One Hundred and Fifty-three and a half (153½) acres.

The above described tracts of land will be sold for cash.

GEORGE E. NISSEN, } *Administrators*
FRANK P. STAFFORD, } *of J. M. Stafford.*
June 19, 1878.-27-4t.

NEW STYLES OF
Paper & Envelopes,
AT THE BOOK STORE.

Call and examine our excellent stock of paper and envelopes. A large assortment fine and common on hand, CHEAP

THOS. R PURNELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.

Floral Autograph Album.

A new and beautiful album, richly illustrated with choice Wreaths and Bouquets of Flowers. The most elegant Birthday Present ever offered at

BLUM'S BOOKSTORE

JOB PRINTING, OF *every description done at this Office, in First Class Style and at reasonable rates.*

Trees and Plants.

WE invite the attention of Planters to our large and complete stock of Standard and Dwarf

APPLE TREES,
Standard and Dwarf
PEACH TREES,
Standard and Dwarf
PEAR TREES,

APRICOT, CHERRY, QUINCE NECTARINE, Trees, of the most improved varieties. GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.

Our Descriptive Catalogue sent free Address

CRAFT & SAILOR.
Cedar Cove Nursery,
Red Plains, Yadkin County, N. C.

NEW
NORTH CAROLINA
HAND BOOK,

a guide for
Justices of the Peace, Clerks, Sheriffs, Registers, Coroner, Constables and other County Officers; including the
LAWS, FORMS AND PRECEDENTS.
BY A MEMBER OF THE RALEIGH BAR.
For sale at the
SALEM BOOK STORE.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR
SPRING STOCK,

and offer to our friends the newest and most fashionable

STYLES OF DRESS GOODS,

PRINTS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, TABLE LINENS, &c., &c., &c.
Zeigler's fine
SHOES
for Ladies and Children,
And many other fresh and useful goods at greatly reduced prices.

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., March 12, 1878.

NEW
Sewing Machine.

WHARTON, WHARTON & JONES, Sole Agents for North Carolina for the
NEW DAVIS, VERTICAL FEED, SHUTTLE, SEWING MACHINE.
It has no MACHINERY BELOW. Nothing to GET OUT OF ORDER.
We also supply ANY OTHER of the first class Sewing Machines, and Agricultural Implements, LOW FOR CASH.
SEND YOUR CASH ORDERS or write to
WHARTON, WHARTON & JONES,
Greensboro or Salem, N. C.
May 9-tf-no-19.

Dr. V. O. Thompson,

Druggist & Pharmaceutist,
Winston, N. C.

HAS THE **Oldest and Largest Drug House** in Winston. He is constantly increasing and improving his stock.

Goods are sold as cheap as any reliable house can sell.

Particular attention paid to compounding medicines.

Call on us before purchasing.

PAINTS, OILS & DYE-STUFFS
A SPECIALTY.
November 29, 1877. 12 mos.

MARRIED LIFE **DR. BUTTS** No. 12 N. Eighth St. St. Louis, Mo.
Who has had greater experience in the treatment of the sexual troubles of both male and female than any physician in the West, gives the results of his long and successful practice in his two new works, just published, entitled
The PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE
The PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER
Books that are really Guides and Self-Instructors in all matters pertaining to Man, and Womanhood, and supply a want long felt. They are beautifully illustrated, and in plain language, easily understood. The two books contain 540 pages, and contain medical counsels for both married and single, with all the recent improvements in medical treatment. Read what our home papers say: "The knowledge imparted in the Butts' new works is to be very commendable character, but is something that every one should know. The youth, the victim of early indiscretion; the Man, otherwise pure, led astray by bad company, and in the prime of life, and the Married, but with impaired powers, from the many ills that are sure to follow, will find in Dr. Butts' works a friend." —St. Louis Journal.
POPULAR PRICES—60 cts. each both in one volume, $1; in cloth, embossed, $1.25 extra. Sent under seal, on receipt of price in money or stamps.
SINGLE LIFE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco
Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence of lasting character of remaining and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample.
W. C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos, cost $1,600, only $425. Superb Grand Pianos, cost $1,000 only $255. Elegant Upright Pianos, cost $800, only $155. New Style Upright Pianos $172.50. ORGANS $35. Organs 12 stop 7, $72.50. Church Organs, 16 stops, cost $3 90, only $115. Elegant $375 Mirror Top Organs only $105. TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE TO CLOSE OUT PRESENT STOCK. New Steam Factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost of PIANOS and ORGANS, SENT FREE. Please address DANIEL F. BEATY, Washington, N. J. ORGAN

$10. $20. $50 $100.
Invested judiciously in Stocks (Options or Privileges,) is a sure road to rapid fortune. Full details and Official Stock Exchange Reports free. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall Street, New York.

READ THIS CARD FROM
Oak Hall, Boston.

New guide for self-measurement—plain, simple, and accurate. Perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed, and twenty-five per cent. saved! OAK Hall is the oldest established Clothing House in America!!

HAMMOCKS.—We are importers and wholesale dealers in Hammocks. Retail price, $2,75 each. On receipt of $3.25 will send by mail, postage paid. Full size U. S. A. nickel-plated Remington REVOLVERS, with one hundred cartriges, sent express paid to any part of the country on receipt of $8.00.

THE BOSTON SHOOTING SUIT.
First prize silver medal, over all competitors; made only by G. W. Simmons & Son. Each garment stamped! Sent by mail or express, to any address. Complete suit $13.00. Illustrated circular with samples sent free. English Rugby Footballs, Military Goods, White Trousers, Band Uniforms, Base Ball and Bicycle Suits. Address
G. W. Simmons & Son, Oak Hall, Boston, Mas.

FEMALES DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures, and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD, UTICA, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrators on the estate of Israel G. Lash, on the 1st day of May, 1878, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and settlement. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. B. LASH, } *Administrators*
W. A. LASH, } *of*
W. A. LEMLY, } *Israel G. Lash.*
May 16, 1878-tf.

SOMETHING NEW AND GOOD.
"Perfection blend" of MOCHA and JAVA **COFFEE.** Not an adulterated ground Coffee, but the *choicest* COFFEE, exquisitely roasted and packed, whole, while warm, in a three pint air-tight fruit jar. All the aroma and strength retained! Consumers able to keep it in perfection until used.
FRUIT JARS SOLD AT COST.
For sale by
E. A. EBERT.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 1878.

OPIUM and Morphine habit cured. The Original and only absolute CURE. Send stamp for book on Opium Eating, to W. B. Squire, Worthington, Greene Co., Ind.

REID'S SEEDS. Send 21 for 35 pkts. Flower Seeds, 15 for 50c., 7 for 25c., or 25 pkts. Veg's for $1. 12 for 50c. THE FLORAL TRIBUTE, a 100 page Floral work with **colored plate, 10c.** with either of the above packages seeds, two years **free.** Stamps good as cash.
W. H. REID, Rochester, N. Y.

PRESCRIPTION FREE! For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. W. HAGUES & Co., 120 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

The People's Press.

LOCAL ITEMS.

REGISTER.—It is important that you should register, or at least see that your name is on the list. The books are open at the office of W. B. Johnson, Esq.

COMPLAINT of excessive heat is a general one.

OIL PAINTING ART being taught in Winston, is a new feature.

ANOTHER pleasure party left for the Pilot, Wednesday.

THE colored excursionists Thursday, from Greensboro, numbered 300.

RIPE PEACHES are scarce in the market at present.

MAIN STREET is being levelled up and Meadamized.

L. O. BUTNER is busy running the water piping into many residences.

THERE will be an eclipse of the sun on the 29th inst., the almanac foretells.

OUR townsman, T. F. Crist, now represents the firm J. Tise, in Winston.

FORSYTH COUNTY Inferior Court meets again the second Monday in August.

A letter received from D. Tavis, announces his safe arrival across the ocean.

C. B. Watson will canvass in Stokes for Dr. Lash, during his absence in Iowa.

Mr. REYNOLD'S of Sunny Side, is shipping some fine peaches. Thanks for a basket full.

STOLEN.—A fine roan horse was stolen from the stable of Mr. Leigh, of Good Spring, on Friday night. He recovered him in the mountains.

THE fruit men pay at the rates of $1.25 express, on every crate of peaches shipped. And the company considers it exceptionally LOW rates.

THE two colored Methodist churches of Winston, held festivals on the 4th, from which a satisfactory amount was realized.

THE young ladies of the Academy, spending vacation here, participate in pleasant evening drives about town and vicinity.

THE beautiful little cottage displayed by Miller Bros., on the 4th, was at auction Saturday and purchased by Col. R. L. Patterson for $50.

THERE were three hours' steady play from the water supply hydrants on the streets last Wednesday, and the water in the reservoir sank only a foot and a half.

Messrs. L. Butner, C. A. Winkler, Jno. Reich, Prof. Agathe and son and Mr. Poulson, bound for the Pinnacles of the Dan, left on Monday morning.

SERVICE was held again in the Moravian Church, Sunday. The interior of the building is much improved by the recent use of paint and brush.

THE few cases of scarlet fever that have appeared in this community originated among the colored people in Winston, brought with them, it is thought, from other points.

ONE of the largest Irish potatoes yet to hand, is from the garden of C. L. Rights, weighing over a pound. Of the Snowball variety. Mr. E. Peterson's largest Early Rose, weighed one pound and half an ounce.

GUIDE BOOK.—The most interesting description of portions of N. W. North Carolina, can be found in the Guide Book published and for sale by L. V. & E. T. Blum. Do not fail to procure a copy.

EMIL A. DESCHWEINITZ, son of Bishop DeSchweinitz, of this place, won the Gold Medal at the late commencement exercises, at Nazareth Hall, Pa.

SMALL EGG.—Alexander Weisner, of South Fork township, boasts of the smallest ill-shapen hen egg, on record, 1¾ inches long and 2½ inches in circumference.

Prof. B. H. PALMER, late Principal of Bethany Academy, goes to Judge Strong's Law School. We regret to lose the Professor as a teacher, but wish him all success in his new sphere.

COMMITTEE of Arrangement for the 4th, met Tuesday evening, and we understand, decided to remain a standing body until next Independence Day.—The Commissioners of Salem and Winston will also be requested hereafter to appropriate funds to defray expenses of a public celebration. That's all right, —then all will contribute their mite.

APPOINTMENT.—Samuel Person, son of the late Judge Person, and for some time past a resident of this place, has received notice from the Secretary of Navy, to report at Annapolis in September, and enter the competitive class for a position in the Naval Engineering Corps. This class consists of one hundred students, from which a selection of 25 will be made, according to merit.

LIME.—It is from one of our physicians that we publish this advice: Make free use of unslacked lime about your premises and in various places in your dwelling, as it is a wonderful absorbant of foul air. In some towns of the State it has been made an order by the Mayor. The cost is very little and is known to be an effectual preventive.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The other day an old lady, who does her cooking over a fire, in the fire-place, put on a loaf of bread to bake for dinner, and leaving her little grand-daughter, aged about 8 years, to watch it, went about some other household duties. In a short time she heard the child scream, and rushing into the kitchen she found—the bread burned to a crisp. Such accidents never happen where the bread is baked in one of those excellent *Cooking Stoves* that S. E. ALLEN, at the Winston Hardware Store, is selling *so cheap*. †

WILLIE GRAY, of Winston, the accepted pupil at the Naval Academy, spent a few days at home last week.

READ what the proprietors of the "Home Fertilizer" offer in another column.

The Democrats of Yadkin recommend R. M. Pearson as the candidate for Senator from that District.

ROBBERY.—Saturday night some one entered Messrs. Franklin & Co.'s store, in Winston, through a back window, and helped himself to a small sum of money and a lot of jewelry. Bestir yourselves Tom and Frank and catch the thief.

NUISANCES.—Two mules, the property of Geo. Walker, and a black spotted sow have been impounded by the town officer. All such trespassing property is sold if not redeemed after timely notice, by the owner.

AGAING the President of the Reading Club calls for a meeting, at the Rooms, Friday evening, at 8 p. m. It is not only desirable, but the duty of every member to attend, as it is necessary for the Club to meet.

LARGE OATS.—Jacob Yokely, Esq., of Davidson County, had 104 grains of oats in one head, stalk six feet four inches high. Other stalks averaged four feet.

Wm. Beck, Esq., of Old Town Township, this county, from one seed of oats had fifty-two stalks, half of which headed.

Mr. Beck also had a potatoe vine which sprouted in his cellar, 8½ feet long, and another seven feet in length.

WE were told of a very singular case before one of our magistrates quite recently. A young man entered a store and made a purchase, handing the merchant his pocket-book wherefrom to take his pay, containing a $10 bill and other currency. The merchant made the change and handed back the purse; —but ere two days had passed, the purchasing party issued a warrant of arrest on plea that his $10 bill was missing.—No action was taken, and the young man returned home sadder, but wiser by his experience.

PERSONALS.—Miss Olivia Warner, of Bethlehem, Pa., is on a visit to friends here. Years ago Miss W., occupied the position of a teacher in Salem Female Academy.

Misses Louie Grunert and M. Mc Coin are spending a few weeks with relatives in Emmaus and Bethlehem, Pa.

Mr. Harry Ormsby, of New York City, a typo by trade, we see amongst us again.

LOCK THE STABLE BEFORE THE HORSE IS STOLEN.—That horse thieves are operating in our neighborhood, is seen by hand-bills which are every week or so posted up offering rewards for a stolen horse or mule. Every person who owns horses and mules should see that their stables are locked at night. Those who have no locks, should go at once to the Hardware Store of S. E. ALLEN, Winston, where they will find a large lot of *good, strong* locks, at very moderate prices. †

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. — At a Convention held at the Court-House on last Saturday, the following nominations were made for the coming State Election:

Senate.—Geo. B. Everitt.
House of Representatives. — W. A. Lowry.
Register of Deeds. — Jno. H. White.
Clerk of Superior Court.—C. S. Hauser.
Sheriff.—Augustus Fogle.
County Treasurer.—P. Mock.
Coroner.—L. Grabbs.
County Surveyor.—I. W. Jones.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—Ordered that R. L. Tally, overseer of the Poor House, have one window of eight lights put in each of the rooms in which insane and paupers are confined.

That the several Justices of the Peace in the county be called together on the 1st Monday in August, next, for the purpose of assisting the Board in levying taxes and to elect a new Board of County Commissioners.

The following list of Jurors was drawn for the August Term of the Inferior Court: B Y Hendrix, S W Craft, Nathaniel Pfaff, Harrison Crouse, Daniel T. Crouse, W A Hunter, A D Stimpson, George H Flynt, W A Speas, Rufus Harmon, S T Mickey, C B Stockton, John W Reed, John T Moore, J G Sides, Wilson Hauser, Harmon H Holder, Ransom Phipps, J L Crews, C Hamlin, R A Barrow, Chas. P. Rank, Wesley W Frazier, John Sprinkle and Thomas Sprinkle.

Meeting of the Confederate Survivors at the Court-House.

As noticed last week, the call for a meeting of all survivors of the Confederate troops, in this section of North Carolina, on Wednesday evening, was heartily responded to and quite a number met at the Court-House to participate in the proceedings.

Dr. Bahnson moved that Major Brown take the chair, and C. B. Watson explain the object of the meeting, and that G. M. Matthes and D. P. Mast act as Secretaries.

Mr. Watson, in response, stated that having been absent from town until a late hour, it was impossible for him to give any particulars, further, than that it was the object to call together all the survivors of our late war and have a reunion of the old Confederate soldiers, and asked Dr. Bahnson to give more minute details, as it was through his instrumentality that the move had been made.

The Dr. in reply, stated that the idea had been entertained by him and others for years, and he had conferred with many of his comrades and found a favorable response. Year after year he had read in the papers of the decoration of the graves of the Confederate and Federal dead elsewhere, but nothing had ever been done in honor of deceased Confederates in this our section;—That a young gentleman and several ladies this year, of their own accord, strewed flowers upon the last resting places in our cemetery, of friends and companions, whose graves are nearly levelled with the earth, having only a head board, with almost illegible inscriptions; and that throughout the State and elsewhere, there were many buried, like dogs, with no memento to mark the spot where they were sleeping their last long sleep.—He deemed it fitting and proper that we should organize a society, so that the graves and deeds of those whom we so much revere, should never perish;—that we erect for them suitable monuments, inscribing upon them the names of all buried heroes, wherever found; and to lend assistance to the widow, orphan and cripple, be also our aims, adding a number of important points, which met a cordial approval by all present.

Capt. G. M. Mathes said, inasmuch as there was no such organization in this State, and she had borne her part so nobly in the strife, and battled with a strong arm for what she believed was her right,—and should we be successful in the organization of such a society at this point, the result would be a hearty response and co-operation throughout the length and breadth of the Old North State, and the graves and record of our perished comrades be properly cared for.

C. B. Watson, Esq., likewise dwelt upon the great pleasure it would afford to have such an organization, and that it meet once a year in a grand reunion; and furthermore that the chair appoint a committee of 5 to report at an adjourned meeting the plan of organization.

Dr. Bahnson then arose and stated that on to-morrow a large number of soldiers would be here, and he favored immediate organization;—that the name of every man present be entered on a roll;—that the Society consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer;—that we could organize as well now as at any other time, and asked Mr. Watson if he would accept of this amendment; and furthermore, that the Secretaries be instructed to take down names and a permanen tset of officers be elected now.

Mr. Watson suggested that the meeting stand adjourned till to-morrow at 4 p. m., as many were not present who would like to take part in the initial paoceedings of the organization.

Messrs. Matthes and Norfleet favored the Dr's idea, and suggested that the names be entered by the Secretaries, together with company, regiment, etc., in which each individual served.

This motion having been carried, Dr. Bahnson further moved that a committee of 3 or 5 be appointed on resolutions, said body to report as early as convenient. The chair appoint Dr. Bahnson, C. B. Watson and M. W. Norfleet, who, in a short time, presented the following resolution for the government of the society, which was adopted:

Whereas, there is no organization of the survivors of the late Confederate Army in Western North Carolina, and whereas we appreciate the necessity for such an organization, in order to perpetuate the names and deeds of those of our comrades who sealed with their blood their devotion to principle and to connect in bonds of closest union the survivors of said Confederate Army, we hereby organize ourselves into an association of Confederate survivors, for the better carrying out of the above named purposes.

The roll was then called and with the addition of several names of absent ones, handed in by those present, numbered 45.

It was then proposed that a permanent set of officers be elected to consist of a President, 3 Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer. The election was held by acclamation, resulting as follows:

President.—Major T. J. Brown.
Vice-Presidents.—Dr. Bahnson, M. W. Norfleet, Capt. Gilmer; and on motion, the names of J. Q. A. King, of Stokes and M. L. Patterson, of Surry, were added. Dr. Bahnson then moved that the number be increased to six, and that the name of J. D. Sublett, be added. It was also moved that the nomination be left open for additional Vice-Presidents, as it would be a very good idea, at some future time, to elect one from every county.
Secretary and Treasurer.—D. P. Mast.
Corresponding Secretary. — G. M. Mathes.

After a few remarks from the President, to meet to-morrow, July 4th, at 4½ o'clock, p. m.

JULY 4TH.—The meeting was opened to-day with a crowded house, and much interest and great enthusiasm manifested. The Cornet Band tendered their services, and while names were being given, rendered "Dixie," which carried the memory of many back to those days of peril, when, enveloped in the storm cloud of battle, they had stood together, shoulder to shoulder, upon the hard fought and bloody field. The number of names presented was so numerous that an extra Secretary was appointed.

Dr. Bahnson suggested that each individual member go to work and get more names, their homes, regiments, the whereabouts of graves of buried comrades, and all other points of interest, which should be sent to and received by the Corresponding Secretary, at any time, and moved that the power be given the Secretary to receive and record names at any time.

The list of names enrolled was then read and resulted in 92 to-day,—list increased to 150.

Mr. Watson then proposed that, at some time in the coming autumn, a grand re-union be held and a committee of 5 be appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and that due notice be given at what time the celebration would take place. The committee consists of A. Gorrel, Dr. Bahnson, M. W. Norfleet, C. B. Watson and Mr. Ellis; and, on motion, the President's name was added.

"Dixie," "Star Spangled Banner," "Old North State," and other popular and imposing airs were called for and excellently rendered by the Band, amid rounds of applause and deafening cheers for the Old North State, the stars and stripes, &c.

Mr. Watson then moved that a sincere vote of thanks be tendered the Band for their most welcome music, and after more cheering applause, and music by the Band, the meeting adjourned.

Adjourned as a meeting, but not as a body,—for, forming in front of the Court-House steps, all the old Confederates, without distinction of rank, fell into line and marched to the music and reveille of the drum, passing twice around the Square. The every day life of years ago was not forgotten, and the old veterans in form of line, kept step with a precision equal to the movement of the best drilled military company.

The formation of the Society was heartily endorsed; the meeting was both interesting and exciting, giving rise to the rehearsal of old reminiscences, till one and all were ready to exclaim: "Long live the surviving Confederate Soldiers, who fought under a sense of patriotic duty for what they believed just and right."

SCRAP PICTURES in great variety
At the Salem BOOKSTORE.

OUR NATIONAL BIRTHDAY.

IMMENSE CROWD.

GRAND INDUSTRIAL DISPLAY.

MUSIC, ORATIONS.

MORNING.

The One Hundred and Second Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this place with more than the usual eclat on such occasions.

A salute of Thirteen guns under the direction of Mr. A. Bevil, greeted the sunrise of the glorious Fourth.

The various bells in both towns were then rung for half an hour.

Early Morning Service in all the Churches at 6 o'clock.

Rev. Edward Rondthaler conducted the services in the Moravian church in Salem, Singing, Prayer and a short Address were given in a very appropriate manner.

By eight o'clock the two towns were thronged with people, concentrating in and about our beautiful Public Square.

The procession formed about 9 o'clock, headed by the Salem Cornet Band in full uniform, followed by the Winston Light Infantry, making their first appearance. Their uniform is very neat and tasty and the representatives of the company made a very favorable impression, adding much to the appearance of the procession.

The car with thirteen young ladies followed, representing the 13 original colonies, and was certainly all that could be desired. Robert Jenkins held the reins. The ladies in the car were Misses Fannie Faircloth, Mollie White, Mattie Hay, Alice Wilson, Sallie Hay, Helen Smith, Emma Fisher, Mollie Winkler, Agnes Hauser, Cristina Jones, Maggie Brietz, Carrie Crist, and Mattie Winkler.

Next came the Frigate Constitution (in miniature) in charge of Capt. Fred. G. Schaum, drawn by four horses, with colored attendants, in Moorish costume. The car was driven by Walter Hester. The frigate was manned by the following boys: Walter Barham, Frank Gorrell, Bobbie Gorrell, Henry Shaffner, Ed. Crosland, Will Shaffner, Will Gibson, Ed. Stockton, Henry Stockton, Frank Hege, Sam, Frank and Lenoir Patterson, and Tom Siddall. Frank Stockton and James Hodgin rode ponies on each side, acting as 1st and 2nd Lieutenants. All were dressed in sailor's costume.

A representation of a continental camp at Valley Forge followed. The old style camp-in rear of platform, with camp-kettle suspended in the primitive style, the wood-pile, with axe ready for use. It was a miniature camp and true to life. The little boys, in the continental uniform of blue coats and buckskin breeches and top-boots, acted their parts very well as follows: Captain, Jimmie Blum; Drummer, Allie Blum; Privates, Leon Masten, Fred Walker, Ernest Wiles; Driver, Will Franklin. The guns all had flint-locks.

The Industrial Display was unexceptionably fine, the Salem Mill Wagon leading, driven by the "Boss," and loaded with choice specimens of grist. A magnificent sheaf of wheat graced the centre of the load. The wagon was neatly dressed in red, white and blue, with the inscription on each side "The Old Salem Mill, Established in 1825. Cooper & Hendricks, proprietors." Old "Buck," one of the oldest horses in these parts, was one of the team.

The Tobacco Interests were represented by a pyramid, with same inscriptions as last year. The Indian, in full dress, attracted much attention. Boxes of manufactured tobacco filled the wagon,

A Tobacco Sale was represented on another car. Auctioneer, leaf tobacco, buyers and all were going through the movements of a genuine Tobacco Sale. Mr. Barham was the Auctioneer.

This scene was followed by a representation of hauling tobacco to the Petersburg market in the olden times, 60 years ago, being a hogshead of tobacco, drawn by an ox and driven by a darky. Many of the older citizens were particularly pleased with this as it carried them back to their youthful days.

A very fine display of "Hands at Work in a Tobacco Factory" was next in order, sorting, stemming and rolling, accompanied by the wierd and musical intonations of the sable gentry.

The Salem Tan Yard was well represented on a large car drawn by four horses. Seven workmen were "on board," the boss, L. T. Hine, directing the whole. The hands were: Jesse Brown, Benj. Rank, Rom Tesh, Lewis Tesh, James Deaver, John Spainhour and John Rothrock. The car was decorated with hides in various stages of tanning, from the fleshing-beam to the finishing-table, including the bull-dog sentinel. It was an interesting and creditable display.

Miller Brothers were out with a neat and stylish cottage, with neat trimmings, and specimens of excellent *grain* painting. This attracted universal attention as much care had been bestowed upon the work. The firm may well be proud of their display. They were represented by Calvin Miller, one of the firm, H. T. Fousch, Harrison Miller, J. W. Miller, H. C. Wooters, Hampton Bynum, G. Miller, Roan Miller, A. B. Mock, Wm. Scarbrough. The team of eight horses, neatly caparisoned, was skillfully driven by Wm. Spaugh. The car was neatly trimmed with cloth bordered with cedar. Dimensions of wagon 12x24 feet. Inscription on wagon "Miller Brothers, Builders and Contractors, July 4th, 1878."

The Salem Agricultural Works made a fine display on a covered car with open sides. The display consisted of a Lathe, Drill, Cutting Machines, Scroll Saw, Feed Cutter, Emory Wheel, Blacksmith's Forge. Hege's Improved Circular Saw, and Foundry and Moulders, &c., hard at work. The proprietor, C. A. Hege, directed the workmen, James Reed, Daniel Hicks, Amos Miller, Julius Thompson, Dan Kester, James Cornish, Baxter Parish, James Dillon, James Luckabill, A. G. Huff, Jasper Blackburn. Jesse Bodenhamer drove the team of four horses. The wagon had "Salem Agricultural Works" painted on the sides and ends.

D. A. Spaugh & Co., Cigar Manufacturers, made a fine display, under the direction of the Proprietor, D. A. Spaugh. Ed. Kern, Cicero Lumley and Mr. Ruff were at work. The car was filled with a fine lot of their exellent brands of cigars. In the rear a mammoth cigar was exhibited, mounted on wheels like a cannon. Cigars in shapers were also shown. The car was driven by Thomas Gimel.

L. C. Hine's Saddle, Harness and Collar Display was operated by J. C. Hine, G. P. Rank and Mr. Lawrence. Sides of wagon were lettered "L. C. Hine, Collars, Saddles, Harness, &c., &c." Team of four horses driven by Reuben Powers.

H. C. Rich & Co. displayed a large shoe on both sides of a triangular car, marked with name of the firm in gilt letters. Dolph, Henry and Joe were hard at work on bench and at Sewing machine. It was very handsome and tasty. Jule Petree, driver.

Strupe & Co.'s Tinware Display was excellent. Eph., the Proprietor, with Frank Rempsen, were at work at the bench, with a number of machines. Above all was mounted an immense tin horn, upon which Frank occasionally tooted in fog whistle style. On sides of car appeared their sign.

Fogle Brothers displayed a large collection of their manufactures on a large platform car drawn by six horses. The display consisted of Scroll Work, Mouldings, Doors, Sash, Blinds and other work. Crist. Fogle, one of the proprietors, directed the work, and the car was driven by James Brewer. The workmen were A. Howard, Richard Caster, Dan. Starr, W. Hart, E. T. Coble, Matt Dean, Will Miller, R. D. McCuiston. Hart's Tobacco Box Manufactory was at work in rear of car. The sides were trimmed in red, white and blue.

The line of March was round Public Square, up Main streets of Salem and Winston, back by West side Court-House Square, to speakers' stand in Public Square, Salem.

Good order prevailed throughout the march, and the Marshals, named in programme last week, performed their duties well during the parade, and subsequent exercises in Public Square.

The side-walks, windows and piazzas of buildings were filled with spectators who highly enjoyed this grand display.

The exercises in Public Square were conducted in accordance with the programme.

At 10 o'clock, after music by the Band, Dr. H. T. Bahnson introduced Rev. Edward Rondthaler, who offered up a fervent prayer to the Throne of Grace, in his usual impressive manner.

Dr. Robah F. Gray then read the National Declaration of Independence in very good style.

George B. Everitt, Esq., then addressed the large concourse of people, variously estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000 persons, in a most acceptable manner. The oration was highly practical and full of the best advice. We have seldom heard anything that pleased us better, and this was the general opinion of all we heard express themselves.

AFTERNOON.

The Fantastics paraded the streets in the afternoon, causing a broad grin all round, Want of space prevents us giving a detailed account of the procession.

NIGHT.

About 8 o'clock the Square was ablaze with about 600 Lanterns of numerous patriotic designs. The sight was magnificent beyond description, and was indeed the grandest sight which ever greeted our vision. Under the soft light, swayed by the gentle breeze and the rustle of the foliage of the magnificent trees, was assembled a large and intelligent audience to witness the closing scenes of the day.

The Band gave us "Hail Columbia," after which Mr. J. L. Patterson read the great "Centennial Poem" of Whittier, in a very clear and elegant style.

Mr. Wm. P. Ormsby then delivered an excellent address, which was listened to with marked attention.

The whole audience then arose and sang the Doxology, after which Rev. F. M. Johnson closed the exercises with a few remarks and the Benediction.

The best of order prevailed and nothing occurred to mar the festivities in the least.

Long after the closing exercises, the crowd lingered to enjoy more fully the beautiful scene, as they promenaded or sat in groups relishing the refreshments, ice-cream, lemonade and soda-water. The Band rendered the music on the occasion with their usual promptness and excellence, and it was generally remarked that the performance was better than ever before. Their music was the life of the morning's and evening's exercises. Thanks to the Cornets.

The Chief Marshal and Aids performed their duties well.

The Speakers' stand was one of the neatest we have ever seen, the decorations were all in good taste, and the location all that could be desired.

The Committee of Arrangements, upon whom fell the hardest work, deserve thanks for the untiring energy displayed in the performance of their duties. They could not have done better.

The President of the Day, Ministers, Readers, Speakers, all acquitted themselves so admirably that the general verdict was, "Well done."

A CARD.

Messrs. Editors:—The Committee appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the 4th of July, desire to return sincere thanks to the ladies of our towns for their kind assistance in decorating, and for their presence during the exercises. To the Salem Silver Cornet Band for excellent music, as well as to Ministers, Readers, Speakers, and to the citizens generally, for aid, encouragement and general good order. We recognize that the success of the day was largely owing to these instrumentalities.

By order of the 4th of July Committee.

Respectfully,
A. B. GORRELL, *Chairman*.
R. L. Patterson, S. E. Allen, J. Blickenderfer, F. G. Schaum, J. L. Fulkerson, J. A. Blum, W. P. Ormsby, S. H. Smith, E. A. Ebert, T. J. Brown, H. C. Rich, J. H. Shultz.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.

DIED.

In this place, on Friday last, MATTIE THERESA, the remaining twin daughter of C. and M. Stockton. These tender buds are not lost, bereaved ones, but gone before. *

In this place, on Monday morning last, GERTIE KEEHLN, daughter of F. E. and L. Keehln, aged 6 years. The Father called, and little GERTIE now sweetly blooms in that land which is fairer than day. *

In this county, on the 4th inst., MARION L. GRIFFITH, of consumption, aged 35 years.

At Wynona, Miss., on the 30th ult., THOMAS E. FOLTZ, aged 19 years. The deceased was a son of E. E. Foltz, a native of this place.

THE MARKETS.

BACON AND LARD:	
Western Sides,	7 to 7½
Country,	7½ to 8
Shoulders,	6 to 7
Hams,	8 to 10
Lard,	10 to 11
GRAIN:	
Corn,	50 to 60
Wheat,	$0 90 to 1 10
Oats,	35 to 40
Flour super (100 lbs)	2 25 to 2 50
" family "	2 50 to 2 75
Meal, "	1 25 to 00
Chops, "	1 00 to 00
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed per bush.,	0 00 to 0 90
Potatoes, Irish,	60 to 00
Peas,	65
PRODUCE	
Eggs,	00 to 10
Butter,	10 to 16
Feathers,	40 to 50
Beeswax,	0 to 23
Hay,	35 to 40

Dried Cherries, 15 cents per pound.
" Blackberries, 5 to 6 cts. per lb.

Winston Tobacco Market.

REPORTED BY A. B. GORRELL,
Dealer in Leaf Tobacco.

Lugs, Dark	$1 50 to $3 00
" Red,	2 50 to 5 00
Bright Lugs, Common,	3 50 to 4 50
" " Good,	5 00 to 8 00
" " Fine	9 00 to 16 00
" " Fancy,	17 00 to 20 00
Red Leaf Common	3 00 to 4 50
" " Good	5 00 to 7 50
" " Fine	8 00 to 12 00
Dark Wrappers	10 00 to 15 00
Bright Wrappers, Common.	14 00 to 16 50
" " Medium.	18 00 to 22 50
" " Fine	27 50 to 45 00
" " Fancy	50 00 to 76 00
Mahogany Wrappers	22 50 to 5 00

According to quality.

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SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,
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LADIES:
Anticipating a fine trade this season, we have bought largely, and now have the pleasure of inviting your attention to
AN ATTRACTIVE SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK
at prices surprisingly cheap.
A beautiful line of Galloon and Hercules Braids, Ball and other Worsted Fringes, so much in demand for Cloak and Dress Trimmings.
Newest styles in Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Neckwear, &c.
A full line of Zephyrs, Germantown and Shetland Wools always on hand.
Have just added to our Stock a nice line of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, &c.
We call particular attention to our beautiful line of Glass and Lava Ware, suitable for Christmas and Birthday presents *just received*, consisting of Toilet Setts, Vases, Card Stands
☞ Those at a distance will be amply repaid by a visit to our Store.
In the selection of Goods the interest of the customer is kept constantly in view, knowing that taking care of those who buy of us is equivalent to taking care of ourselves, tha is, winning our customers' confidence and their continued patronage.
Respectfully,
tf. J. BLICKENDERFER.

A NEW STOCK OF
Spring and Summer Goods
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SPRING AND SUMMER. 1878.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES and EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of
LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,
KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS,
NOTIONS,
COLGATE'S FINE TOILET SOAPS, and many other articles in my line.
A lot of best twilled SILK PARASOLS and SUN PROTECTORS, SHETLAND WOOL FRINGE, &c., &c.
Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragment received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 25th, 1877

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President,
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
I. DEVEREAUX Supervisor.
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MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMEMTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS,
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Granite Work for Building and Grave yard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the FINEST STYLE. None employed but
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Winston, N. C., August, 1877.—no.30.

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Manufactured by the Barham Pile Cure Co., Durham, N. C.
It never fails to cure Hemorrhoids or Piles, when a cure is possible. Price $1.00 and home side instructions furnished on application

Agriculture.

Transplanting in Dry Weather.

The *Germantown Telegraph* remarks: It used to be a rule to wait for a shower before setting out things. As soon as rain came the women and children of the household were out in the shower as happy as young ducks. The cabbage or what not were then planted, and congratulations were freely exchanged on having taken advantage of the opportunity. But as we have learned to disregard the moon's signs in sowing seed, so we care no more for the weather in setting plants. Indeed those who think they know a thing or two, tell us they would sooner take the dry weather for the work than the wet.

But they have their own way of doing things. One of these is to go over the ground where the plants are to be set, and make a lot of holes with a dibble deep down in the earth where the plants are to grow, and fill these holes with water. It will soon soak away, leaving the ground in a half-dry, half-wet condition. The plants to set out are taken from the seed-bed and put into a bucket or basin of water. That is the roots are, but the tops are kept out in the dry. They are one by one taken out, put in the holes, pressed firm, and the job is done. They need no more water than this, do not wilt much, and grow right away much better than when treated to a shower bath in the regular old-fashioned sort of way.

But suppose the weather continues dry, are they never watered? They are; but even here progress has found a better plan than that of the olden time. The earth is removed with a hoe, just a little about the plant so as to form a sort of basin about the stem; the water is poured into the basin, and in an hour or so after the water has all soaked away, the earth is drawn in, and the whole surface is as before. This is a once-for-all operation, and let the weather be ever so dry it is seldom that a plant requires more than one or two water doses of this character during the dry spell.

We often pity the garden-hand who night after night is seen carrying water to his droughty garden-beds. The more he gives the more they want. Let him study these modern plans of watering, and he will have rather the time hang heavy on his hands.

How to Make Cuttings Grow.

It has been ascertained that a cutting will develop roots much sooner in moist sand than in rich soil. But the sand cannot maintain its growth for any length of time. To prepare pots for raising cuttings they should be filled nearly to the brim with rich garden loam—dark and porous, not clayey and soggy; then pour in one inch in depth of scouring sand—sea sand will do as well as the yellow sand. Wet this thoroughly, and place the cuttings, from which all but the three or four upper leaves have been removed, close to the side of the pot; the contact of the ware against the stem of the cutting promotes its growth. Press the wet sand firmly around the tiny stem. A great deal of your chance for success in raising slips or cuttings depends upon this. Plant as many cuttings as the pot will hold, from six to a dozen, according to the size of your pot; when they are firmly set in the sand, two or three can be inserted in the middle of the pot. Set them away in a dark, warm place for twenty-four or thirty-six hours. Thus, cuttings will grow quickly in a hot-bed, because the temperature is not dry. Their growth depends a great deal upon light, heat and moisture. If a bud is close at the base of the cutting it will strike the root more easily—is not so apt to decay. The roots shoot from the bud, and the lower down it is the surer your success. When the leaves drop, the plant is commencing to grow; if they wither on the stem it has begun to decay. By following these directions no one can fail to grow all kinds of house-plants. Roses and all the rarest flowers of the green-houses are propagated in this manner. Many cuttings damp off from the soil being too moist.

Raising Calves by Hand

In reply to a question as to the best way to bring up calves by hand, the editor of the *Massachusetts Ploughman* gives his own experience and practice. He began by allowing the calf to suck for four or five days, until the meconium had passed off, after which nothing but skimmed milk was given, on which the calf grew well and maintained good condition; in no instance was there any sickness, while many of his neighbors who thought skimmed milk too poor, and gave their calves the milk direct from the cows, often suffered in consequence, losing more or less from staggers, the stomach after death revealing its engorgement with caked milk. Doubtless the result was partly due to the rapid swallowing; had the animal drawn the milk from the teats, it would not as often have been fatal. Possibly in some cases skimmed milk does not contain a sufficient amount of nourishment to support the animal; we then should add a little oatmeal or linseed, but care should be taken not to give too stimulating food.

How to Choose a Good Cow.

A crumply horn is a good indication, a full eye another. Her head should be small and short. Avoid a Roman nose, which indicates thin milk and little of it. See that she is dished in the face—sunk between the eyes. Notice that she is what stock men called a good handler—skin soft and loose, like the skin of a dog; deep from the loin to the udder and a very slim tail. A cow with these marks never fails to be a good milker.

Doctoring Sick Fowls.

Doctoring chickens is a poor business at the best. It is true that valuable mature fowls are worth saving if they fall ill, when we know what their trouble is, and have a remedy for the malady they may be suffering with. But the attempt to doctor sick young chickens will scarcely pay. If the birds do not grow thriftily in the first three or four months after hatching, they will never pay for the raising for any purpose.

The destruction of weeds should be constantly attended to, for, like insect pests, they multiply enormously. A weed plucked before it goes to seed will prevent the growth of hundreds the following year, for here the old adage is uncommonly true, that "one year's seeding causes fifteen years weeding."

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, says, "A very effective method of destroying the nests of apple-tree worms when small, as I have found, is to put a little powder, what will lie on a five cent piece, in a hole made in the nest and apply a match. Taken in the morning, not a worm escapes." This reminds us of a mode recommended for destroying fleas. Catch them, force open their mouths and poison them. Not one ever escapes!

Italian cattle, which in the vicinity of Florence belong to a very pure white breed, are fed chiefly on hay, straw, bran and beans, as also on vines, leaves, sorgho and Indian corn in autumn. Oak and elm leaves are only resorted to in very dry summers, when all the ordinary herbage is dried up.

The annual potato crop of the United States is about 200,000,000 bushels.

Domestic.

CANARY BIRDS.—A fancier thus writes:—Place the cage so that no draught of air can strike the bird. Give nothing to healthy birds but rape and canary seed, water, cuttlefish bone, and gravel-paper or sand on the floor of the cage. No hemp seed. A bath three times a week. The room should not be overheated—never above seventy degrees. When moulting (shedding feathers) keep warm, avoid all draughts of air. Give plenty of German rape seed; a little hard boiled egg, mixed with crackers grated fine, is excellent. Feed at a certain hour in the morning. By observing these simple rules birds may be kept in fine condition for years. For birds that are sick or have lost their song procure bird tonic at a bird store. Very many keep birds who mean to give their pets all things to make them bright and happy, and at the same time are guilty of great cruelty in regard to perches. The perches in a cage should be each one of a different size, and the smallest as large as a pipe stem. If perches are of the right sort no trouble is ever had about the bird's toe-nails growing two long; and of all things keep the perches clean.

DANGERS OF TOUGHENED GLASS.—Here is a little incident, related by Professor Ricard, which recently occurred in Bohemia, and which may give a useful hint to heads of families: "A child's drinking glass was brought one day at Saaz, and during six months it sustained its character of toughened glass. But one evening in the seventh month, after having been used for drinking sugared water, it was placed, with a silver spoon in it, on a large oak table. Suddenly I heard from my room a violent explosion, like a pistol shot, and a metallic sound. I hastened in and saw, scattered all over the floor, needles and fragments of glass; and not only the floor, but the bed, the table, the curtains, etc., were covered with them. The empty glass had burst without apparent cause, without the approach of a light, and with a force so extraordinary that all the inhabitants of the house were frightened. Such an explosion is doubtless caused by some change in the extreme tension of the fibres of hardened glass."

HINTS ABOUT WATER.—No water that has stood in open vessels during the night should be used for drinking or cooking. By exposure to the air it has lost its "aeration," and has absorbed many of the dust germs floating in the apartment. If convenience requires water to be kept in vessels several hours before use, it should be covered, unless the vessels are tight. Wherever practical, all distributing reservoirs should be covered. Filtering always adds to the purity of water. Drinking water should not be taken from lakes or rivers on a low level. Surface water or water in lakes, pools or rivers which receive the surface wash, should be avoided as much as possible. Do not drink much water at a time. More than two tumblers full should not be taken at a meal. Do not drink between meals unless to quench thirst, as excess of water weakens the gastric juice and overworks the kidneys. Excessive potations, whether of water or other fluid, relax the stomach, impair its secretions and paralyze its movements: By drinking little at a time the injury is avoided.

"POCKET-BOOKS."—To one quart of warm milk add a cup of butter, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, and two well-beaten eggs; then stir in flour enough to make a moderately stiff sponge; add a small cupful of yeast, and let the dough rise; afterward, mix in flour enough to make a soft dough, and let it rise again; then dissolve a lump of soda the size of a bean in a spoon of milk, work it in the dough, and roll into sheets half an inch thick; spread with a thin layer of butter, cut into squares, and fold over pocket-book shape; let them stand in the pans to rise a little while before baking.

WATER ICES.—Water ices are simply the juices of fruits diluted with water, sweetened to taste, and frozen. When they are made from frozen fruits that contain but little acid, the flavor may be heightened by the addition of small quantities of lemon-juice. For instance, if you would have an orange ice, make a rich orangeade, say with the stained juice of one dozen Florida oranges, and the rub or yellow zest of four, to which add one quart of boiling water, and twelve ounces of white pulverised sugar; mix all well together and freeze in the usual manner.

POTATO CROQUETS.—Boil and mash potatoes when hot, and add a piece of butter the size of an egg, a teaspoonful of white powdered sugar, salt and two well-beaten eggs; mix it well together, and then make it into small cone or pear-shaped pieces; let them stand till quite cold, then dip them into raw egg and bread crumbs (plenty of the latter) and fry in boiling lard.

A DAINTY DISH.—Take pieces of cold meats of any kind, chop fine, season with pepper and salt, just a little onion; break over the meat two or three eggs; add a small piece of butter; stir all together; pour it upon nicely-buttered toast; serve hot; garnish with parsley.

Scientific.

The Orograph.—The orograph is a new instrument adapted to topographic work by Professor Thompson. It is so constructed that by moving the optical axis of a telescope along the outline of a landscape, a pencil below constructs a sketch of the same. As the tracing is done mechanically, it is exact; and on it mathematical comparisons and estimates may be based. An improved plane table has also been devised by Professor Thompson. It consists of a series of slats fastened parallel to one another on canvas, and capable of being rolled into small compass for transportation; but, when necessary, by means of cross-pieces and screws it may be converted into a smooth unyielding drawing board. Armed with these improved scientific weapons, the topographer extends his operations in a single field-season over an area of about five thousand square miles, with all the accuracy necessary for the proposed physical atlas of the Rocky Mountain region, the scale of which was fixed by the Interior Department at four miles to the inch. If the surface of Belgium was partly mountainous and cut in places by deep canon gorges, it could be surveyed and mapped at this rate in a little over two seasons.

Drawing a Meridian Line.—Of the various ways of drawing a meridian, or true north and south line, the simplest, perhaps, where no great accuracy is required, is that which involves double altitudes of the sun. The plan is as follows: Take a level board and describe upon it a number of concentric circles. In the centre of these circles fix a slender metal rod or wire, three or four inches long, and exactly perpendicular to the surface of the board. Place the board on a window ledge, a pillar or other suitable place with a southern aspect, make it perfectly horizontal, and fasten firmly. Between 9 and 10 in the forenoon mark the point where the end of the shadow of the rod touches ono of the circles. In the afternoon make a similar mark where the point of the shadow again touches the same circle, and draw lines from these two points to the centre. Then the line bisecting this angle will be the meridian line required. The best times for using this method are at the summer and winter solstices, when the sun's declination is practically constant. The most suitable days this year, therefore, are June 20, 21 and 22, and December 21 and 22.

The Electric Light—The experiments with the new modes of using the electric light have not proved altogether satisfactory. Many encouraging trials have been made in France, but the recent attempt to light up the space in front of the Bank of England, London, was a failure, and there have as yet been no marked successes in this country. The inventors, however, are by no means discouraged. A new electric lamp, with incandescence acting in free air, has been described to the French Academy by M. Regnier. A thin rod of carbon, pressed laterally by an electric contact, and forced, in the direction of its axis, on a fixed contact, is traversed between these two contacts by a pretty powerful current, and becomes incandescent in this part, burning and thinning toward the extremity. As the end gets used up, the rod, continually pushed on, slips in the elastic contact, and is thus kept up against the fixed contact. The heat developed by passage of the current in the rod is greatly increased by the combustion of the carbon. An apparatus made on this principle is said to give a clear white light with four Bunsen elements. With a more powerful battery, it is claimed that several lamps on this system may be lit.

Occlusion.—M. Ravaisson Mollien read a paper lately before the French Academy of Sciences on the treatment of wounds by occlusion. In the winter of 1869 he suffered greatly from chapped hands. He filled the wounds with filaments of wadding, and then covered them with collodion. This gave relief and a speedy cure. But this discovery is hardly new. Artisans, when they receive severe cuts or burns when at work, have long been in the habit of quickly covering the injured parts with mucilage or warm glue, and almost invariably the best results have followed.

Fibrin.—M. Setchenoff has found that the white of eggs, on being boiled in vacuum, turns solid as fibrin. In order to ascertain if the yellow of eggs has some influence on this reaction, experiments were made, and it was found that when a small quantity of the yellow is admixed, the solidification of the albumen, as mentioned above, is five times quicker. This fact, besides being a matter of great importance for physiology, allows us to obtain the albumen in a more pure form.

It is well known that ferment or yeast is, in a great measure, made up of a cellular plant, and it would appear that the germs of this plant abound in the atmosphere, and when they find a solution of albumen, fibrin and the like, grow in it. In so doing they excite a decomposition of the fibrin, which, being communicated to the sugar, causes it to ferment.

Prof. H. Fritz, in a paper on the formation of hail, asserts the clouds and watery vapors rise upward into cooler regions of the atmosphere, so that the hail granules thus descend from a great height; and, further, that vesicles or globules of water exist in the atmosphere in a super-refrigerated state.

The disagreeable and suffocating effect produced by lighting a friction match is due to the fact that when heat is applied to the sulphur it inflames and combines with the oxygen of the atmosphere, forming sulphuric-acid gas.

The nose and roof of the mouth are the sounding-board of the voice; the teeth, the bridge of the lips and tongue, the organs on whose activity, form and skilful use depend the modulations of tone.

CURIOUS ACCIDENTS.

PINS AND NEEDLES AS ARTICLES OF FOOD.

An article in the *Journal des Debats* (French) says:

Here is a singular case, and for all that, it is a case that is not absolutely rare. It is known that there are some epicures who have a decided taste for needles. They swallow them by the dozen like oysters, some with an apparent passion, for cases are cited of persons who have swallowed hundreds of needles. There are others who prefer pins, little white pins with round heads. Pins and needles travel all through the tissues. They work their way almost with ease through the body, much more surely than living creatures. Their migration through the different organs is more or less long. At the end of several months, and often after several years, the needles reach the skin, and they are taken out sometimes in the same manner that a pin is plucked from a pin-cushion. No doubt the thing seems improbable, but it is absolutely true.

We find lovers of needles not only among lunatics, but even among people sound in body and mind. At La Salpetreire especially there have been patients who have swallowed hundreds of needles. Silvy makes special mention of a woman in the full enjoyment of all her faculties, who had a passion for devouring pins and needles. At the autopsy of her body 1,500 of them were found in various organs.

Fabrice de Hilden tells of a lady, full of health, who, in her moments of ennui, swallowed pins, which came out through the skin six years after their introduction.

Villars reports the case of a young woman, of twenty-six years, who, in nine months, turned out more than 200 needles and pins swallowed two years before. These little strangers came out through the hands, the armpits, and even the knees, and all upon the left side. The pins advanced more rapidly than the needles, the latter being oxidized.

Dr. Otto, of Copenhagen, cites another case and less curious. The observation that he was enabled to make was in the case of a young girl who, in a fit, had probably swallowed a large quantity of needles. Dr. Otto saw 395 of them come out from different parts of her body. Little pimples formed themselves on the surface of the skin in bunches—perfect nests of needles—from one of which 100 needles were extracted.

Dr. Gillette, a hospital surgeon, who has just published a very interesting note on this subject, states that in January, 1878, Dr. Bigger cited an analogous case before the Irish Society of Surgery. Over 300 needles were found in the body of a nurse in Whitworth Hospital. One of the needles penetrated the elbow, and the nurse died at the Richmond Hospital. It could not exactly be ascertained how they had been taken into the body, but everything tends to the belief, says Dr. Bigger, that they had been swallowed. We have ourselves recently mentioned, according to Dr. Camara Cabral, the case of a young girl sixteen years old, an epileptic, from different parts of whose body over ninety needles were taken.

Dr. Gillette has just referred to a case of a similar nature in Paris with a young girl of twenty, who gave out from different parts of her body several needles, which appeared under the skin, and perforating it, could easily be taken out with the fingers, or with a little pinchers. Their coming out was not accompanied by any flow of blood. On being questioned on this subject the young girl remained silent as to the origin of the presence of the needles in her body.

Suspecting that the thing was a mere trick, M. Lepulmier watched the patient closely and was himself able to witness the coming out of the needles. In eighteen months more than 320 appeared. They were all put into a little flannel needle case. For the most part they were oxidized and black. The greater portion were complete; others were broken, and were taken out in fragments more or less long. These needles came out from different parts of the body, at irregular intervals, and taking a parallel course invariably the same.

Thus, from the 4th to the 5th of September, 42 appeared, and from the 6th to the 10th of November, 109. It often happened that a great number appeared in a single day. In October, 1874, there came out 21, 31, 61 and 20 a day. The greatest quantity appeared just above the right breast; but they were found in the legs, the arms, the temple and the right cheek.

A strange phenomenon preceded the issue forth of these foreign bodies. The patient experienced several hours in advance stinging pains, which produced a fever well marked. Then she felt a sensation as of a sudden projection or shock within the tissues, followed by a prickling sensation. The young girl then examined the part of the body which had been the seat of this momentary sensation, and she saw the head of a needle outside the skin to a sufficient length to be caught hold of and pulled out. All the needles came out head foremost. M. Lepaulmier took out 318. Six were extracted by the patient herself. There was no trace of inflammation at the parts from which they came out.

The girl never having displayed any over-nervous excitement, Messrs. Le-Paulmier and Gillette came to the conclusion that the needles had been voluntarily swallowed by the young girl with a view to committing suicide. She never gave any explanation further than to say that while she was at school one of her comrades, who several times had tried to play ugly tricks upon her, must have put the needles into sweets, which she was particularly fond of. This explanation seems difficult to admit. Even up to the present day needles from time to time make their appearance through the body of the young lady.

Similar cases might be multiplied. It is sufficient for us to have shown that the exit of needles and pins through the skin is a positive fact. The preceding details go to show beyond a doubt that pins can often be swallowed without any serious consequences, and that there is no need for serious alarm when one has accidentally been swallowed. At the same time the above cases have also shown that it is prudent to abstain from pins and needless as articles of food.

A HOMESICK SNAKE.

The London *News* says: "The female anaconda in the Zoological Gardens was torn from her home in South America some time in 1876. She was carried across the ocean in a narrow box, which caused her great discomfort, and may possibly have impaired her digestion. In February, 1877, the anaconda was consigned to her English abode, but she refused to be comforted or to take anything to eat. The dainties which have the greatest charm for her, live birds and other animated trifles, were, happily for them, exhibited in vain. She persevered in starving herself resolutely, not to say sullenly, and we do not learn that food was thrust upon her perforce. A few days ago she recovered the taste for living, and gratified her friends by slaying and swallowing an unfortunate duck. She may now do very well, for appetite comes as we eat, but her prolonged fast of a least a year might prove trying to most serpentine constitutions. It would be interesting to know whether the anaconda's weight has varied at all during her unexampled performance."

Brain and Nerve Food.

Rev. W. L. Bostwick, D. D., 166 Clark Street, Hartford, writes: "I feel that your VITALIZED PHOSPHATES are curing my nervous prostration. In particular, I notice that they tend to keep the liver active by promoting a better digestion. My head does not ache, and feel so irritable as it did. My nervous system is stronger and in better regulation. My brain is much more active, mentally and physically. I can work better."

To F. Crosby, No. 666 Sixth Avenue, New York.

VITALIZED PHOSPHATES for sale by all Druggists.

Ladies wishing a permanent, pleasant and profitable business should write to Mme. Griswold, whose card appears in another column. Her goods are sold only by agents, are endorsed by eminent physicians, and an introduction of them in any section is all that is needed to insure a certain and continually increasing income.

Humorous.

—The sun, it is well known, rises in the east, but the east has nothing to do with it.

—One of our Yonkers horsemen calls his latest purchase Regulator, because all the other horses go by him.—*Gazette.*

—A new kind of potato-bug has turned up in Michigan, but nothing is said that indicates any inefficiency in the old one.

—The Arab is always polite. Even When he cuts a throat he remarks: "Sorry, my friend, that your neck isn't a trifle longer."—*Free Press.*

—"Pa," said a little four-year-old, "there's a poor man out there that would give anything to see you." "Who is it, my son?" "It is a blind man."

—Boasting of her industrious habits an Irish housemaid said she rose at 4, made her fire, put on the kettle, prepared the breakfast, and made all the beds before any one was up in the house.

—A true story in two chapters: Chapter I. Mrs. Malton, of Jersey City, had a habit of smoking a pipe in bed. Chapter II. The other night she changed that habit for a shroud. The end.—*Norr. Herald.*

—The culprit was brought before the magistrate and asked his name. It was given as Lachtenschlager. "Did you shoot the dog in self-defence?" "No, I shot him in de lek, and he yumped ofer de fence."

—The Paris hotel-keepers now charge American visitors $20 for a ham sandwich, but a toothpick that has been soaked in mackerel brine can be obtained in some places for half that sum.—*Phila. Chronicle-Herald.*

—One of Poston's most popular preachers has led the boys in a race to a fire.—*Ex.* This is a new departure in the ministry. Heretofore, the preacher's task has been to lead the boys in a race *from* a fire.—*Norr. Herald.*

—A little girl was reproved for playing out doors with boys, and informed that, being seven years old, she was "too big for that now." But, with all imaginable innocence, she replied, "Why, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em."

—"What's that?" he asked his landlady, as she set his cup by his plate. "Coffee," was the prompt and decisive reply. "Ah," innocently remarked the boarder, with an air of interest, "and what is it made of?" And there was a silence around the table for the space of half an hour.

—"Look at the butterfly," said a landlady at one of our boarding-houses, and she said it in such a tone that every knife was arrested in its march toward the butter-plate, and the boarders could not tell whether she meant the insect which had just flown in at the window or the dairy product on the table.—*Ex.*

Youths' Department.

ONLY A DOLL.

SARAH O. JEWETT.

Polly, my dolly! why don't you grow?
Are you a dwarf, my Polly?
I'm taller and taller every day;
How high the grass is!—do you see that?
The flowers are growing like weeds, they say;
The kitten is growing into a cat!
Why don't you grow, my dolly?

Here is a mark upon the wall.
Look for yourself, my Polly!
I made it a year ago, I think.
I've measured you very often, dear,
But, though you've plenty to eat and drink,
You haven't grown a bit for a year.
Why don't you grow, my dolly?

Are you never going to try to talk?
You're such a silent Polly!
Are you never going to say a word?
It isn't hard; and oh! don't you see
The parrot is only a little bird,
But he can chatter so easily.
You're quite a dunce, my dolly!

Let's go and play by the baby-house;
You are my dearest Polly!
There are other things that do not grow;
Kittens can't talk, and why should you?
You are the prettiest doll I know;
You are a darling—that is true!
Just as you are, my dolly!

—ST. NICHOLAS FOR JUNE.

Three Good Lessons.

"One of my first lessons," said Mr. Sturgis, the eminent merchant, "was in 1813, when I was eleven years old. My grandfather had a fine flock of sheep, which were carefully tended during the war of those times. I was the shepherd-boy, and my business was to watch the sheep in the fields. A boy who was more fond of his book than the sheep was sent with me, but left the work to me, while he lay under the trees and read. I did not like that, and finally went to my grandfather and complained of it. I shall never forget the kind smile of the old gentleman, as he said:—

"'Never mind, Jonathan, my boy; if you watch the sheep, you will have the sheep.'"

"'What does grandfather mean by that?' I said to myself. 'I don't expect to have sheep. My desires were moderate,—a fine buck worth a hundred dollars. I could not exactly make out in my mind what it was; but I had great confidence in him, for he was a judge, and had been in Congress in Washington's time; so I concluded it was all right, and went back contentedly to the sheep. After I got into the field, I could not keep his words out of my head. Then I thought of Sunday's lesson: "Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things.' I began to see through it. Never you mind who neglects his duty; be you faithful, and you will have your reward.

"I received a second lesson soon after I came to New York as a clerk to the late Lyman Reed. A merchant from Ohio, who knew me, came to buy goods, and said: 'Make yourself so useful that they cannot do without you.' I took his meaning quicker than I did that of my grandfather.

"Well, I worked upon these two ideas until Mr. Reed offered me a partnership in the business. The first morning after the partnership was made known, Mr. James Geery, the old tea merchant, called in to congratulate me, and he said: 'You are right now. I have only one word of advice to give you: Be careful who you walk the streets with.' That was lesson number three.

"And what valuable lessons they are! "Fidelity in all things; do your best to your employers; carefulness about your associates." Let everybody take these lessons home and study them. They are the foundation-stone of character and honorable success.

WHEN MIND AND BODY ARE OUT OF SORTS, with cold extremities, a yellowness in the skin, costiveness, dull headache, and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a Bilious Attack, spridging from a more or less Disordered Liver. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will bring the Liver to a healthy condition, and speedily remove all biliary distress.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Exercise your judgment.—A newer and better philosophy.—To pull down all absurd and antiquated notions of disease and its cures, and to establish a rational system on the ruins, has been the chief endeavor of Dr. Holloway through life. Hence the origion of his celebrated Pills and Ointment—remedies in keeping with common sense, because subservient to nature, rather than at variance with her laws like those in general use. To the stomach we trace dyspepsia, headache and general debility; to the liver, bile, jaundice, and yellow fever; to the bowels, diarrhœa, dysentery, constipation, piles, and fistula; to the lungs, consumption, etc.; to the blood, scrofula, scurvy, and all cutaneous eruptions. By keeping these organs and vital fluid pure and healthy we may safely defy the attacks of disease, and no medicine yet prepared for this purpose can equal the action of these Pills and Ointment, as they dive to the seat of the disorder, and extirpating its cause, destroy its effect.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, Agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

HOLLOWAY & CO., New York.

Important to Persons Visiting New York City!

Stop at the GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot. Baggage taken to and from this depot to Hotel free. 350 elegant rooms reduced to $1 and upwards per day. Elevator. European plan Restaurant, supplied with the best. Prices moderate. Cars and stages pass this Hotel for all parts of the city, and to all Depots.

Compound Oxygen Treatment.

See advertisement of Drs. Starkey & Palen. The remarkable cures which have been made by this new treatment during the past seven or eight years, are attracting wide attention. In a late number of *Arthur's Home Magazine*, the Editor, T. S. ARTHUR, says:—"Two or three years ago we spoke very favorably of this treatment. Since then we have had large opportunity for observing its effects, as well in our own case as in that of others, and can now speak of it with even greater confidence than before. One of the marked effects attendant on this treatment is an increase of healthy action in the whole system, every part of which seems to respond to the influx of a new life. We found this especially so in our own case, and in that of many others with whom we have conversed." This is important testimony. We advise all who are suffering from chronic ailments, to send for Dr. Starkey's Treatise on Compound Oxygen and its mode of cure. It is a little book of 200 pages, and will be mailed *free*. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1112 Girard Street Philadelphia.

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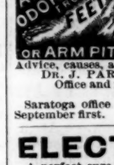
In writing to parties Advertising in these Columns please mention this paper.

A SAMPLE BOX of Dr. Beecher's Pearl Pellets for Beautifying the Teeth will be mailed to any address, upon receipt of 25c. (in postage stamps.) Active Agents Wanted, to whom we will pay good salaries. Particulars free. Address,
DR. BEECHER, Dentist,
46 Third Avenue,
NEW YORK.

SHOEMAKER'S AROMATIC FLUID EXTRACT OF
GRINDELIA ROBUSTA.
For the CURE OF **Asthma** and **Hay Fever.**
Manufactured by R. SHOEMAKER & CO.
Fourth and Race Sts. PHILAD'A.



Dr. Pray's Deodorant Compound for morbid and odorous perspiration, tender feet. Powder makes one pint of fragrant, refreshing Toilet Lotion. Instant relief. Mailed for 50 cents and stamp; 3 packages for $1.00. Advice, causes, and cure, FREE. Address
DR. J. PARKER PRAY, Dermatologist,
Office and residence, 170 West 23rd Street, New York.
Saratoga office open annually, from July first to September first.

ELECTRIC BELTS
A perfect cure for premature debility. Send for circular. Dr. H. KARR, 832 Broadway, New York.

RUPTURE
CURED WITHIN A STIPULATED TIME.
THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO.,
1315 Chestnut St., Phila., and 334 Bowery, N. Y., offer $1000 for a Rupture they cannot cure. The Triumph Trusses have received the highest honors at all fairs where they have been exhibited. Send 10 cents for book on the CURE OF RUPTURE to either office.

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Handsomely Bound and Illustrated. Dr. S. S. Fitch's Six Lectures on Consumption, 50c. Cure of Heart Disease, 40c. Family Physician, 35c. Sent by mail. Address Drs. S. S. FITCH & SON, 49 East Twenty-ninth St. N. Y. Family Physician, sample copy, paper cover, 10c.

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WANTED an energetic Man or Woman in every County, to take the Agency for two of the Most Popular Publications in the Country. Six of the FINEST CHROMOS (24x30 inches each) to Every Subscriber. The Best Combination ever before offered to Agents, and the most liberal inducements to Subscribers. Our Fine Publications, Elegant Premiums, and Large Commissions place us AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS. Send for Illustrated Circulars and Terms. J. RESTEIN, Manager, 1102 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

RUPTURE
Twenty years' experience in the treatment of Rupture has enabled Dr. MARSH to cure the worst cases in four to eight months. Relief guaranteed in every case. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Suspensory Bandages and Elastic Stockings.
Dr. WM. MARSH, 1128 Broadway, near 26th St., N. Y.
☞Circulars containing references on application.

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Skirt-Supporting Corsets
Sold exclusively by lady agents. A permanent business, and money in it. Address,
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Branch Office, 44 Winter St., Boston

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MRS. DR. L. K. SHAW'S celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion is warranted to remove Freckles, Pimples, Moth-Patches, Sallowness, and Tan in ten days, without injury to the skin or health, renders the skin beautifully white, soft, clear and fair. No preparation in the world of its kind has ever equaled it, as all can testify who have used it Prepared only by Mrs. Dr. L. K. Shaw, 140 East 28th St., New York, (formerly of Boston). Sold now by all Druggists. Price reduced to $1.00—*Send for Circular.*

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Darner and Glove-Mender
Containing cotton and needles, is an article of usefulness, beauty and domestic economy. No lady's work-basket is complete without one. A lady writes:—"I would not be without mine for any consideration. Mailed, prepaid, on receipt of 50cts. J. B. SIMES, Manufacturer, 929 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

What will the Weather be To-morrow?

POOL'S SIGNAL SERVICE BAROMETER
And Thermometer Combined.—Foretells correctly any change in the Weather, 12 to 24 hours in advance. Endorsed by the most eminent Professors and Scientific men as the Best Weather Indicator in the World. FARMERS can plan their work according to its predictions. It will save fifty times its cost in a single season. Warranted Perfect and Reliable. We will send it Free to any address on receipt of $2.00 Beware of worthless imitations. None genuine without our trade mark. **Agents Wanted.** Send Stamp for Circular.
U. S. NOVELTY CO., 105 Maiden Lane, New York.
Please state where you saw advertisement.
Send Money Orders or Registered Letters at our risk

REGISTER'S LINIMENT
FOR MAN OR BEAST IT NEVER FAILS.
It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Cuts Burns, Pains, Sores, Swellings, Injuries, Lameness, etc. Try it. Sold by Druggists and General Merchants everywhere. 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Laboratory No. 324 South 5th Street, Philadelphia.
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The only 25 cent AGUE CURE in the World.
THERMALINE
Tasteless Substitute for QUININE.
Certain Preventive and Remedy for **Chills & Fever,** and all *Malarial Diseases,* **Kidney Disease, Liver** and **Bowel** Complaint, **DYSPEPSIA, &c.** The
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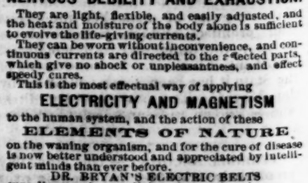

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